MORNING EDITION

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Japanese Units Take Kuching; Army Occupies Ipoh, Malaya; Subs Sink 10 Ships in Pacific

Tin and Rubber Center In Malaya in Japanese Hands

BOMBED 14 TIMES

A statement issued by the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 5:35 p.m. Monday announced the fall of Ipoh in Malaya. The statement reads:

"Imperial Army Forces operating along the western coast of Malaya reduced Ipoh, a strategically important point in the State of Perak in Malaya about noon on December 28. While mopping up the remnants of the defeated enemy force, they are advancing southward."

NEAR FAMOUS KINTA TIN MINE

Ipoh, which is now in the hands of Japanese troops, is located in the center of Perak State in the northwestern district of the Malay Peninsula. It is about 200 kilometers southeast of Penang and has a population of 54,000. The famous Kinta tin mine is not far from the city. Rubber, too, is grown here. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, about 130 Japanese used to live there, all carrying on small-scale business.

IPOH BOMBED 18 TIMES IN 4 DAYS

Domei

SAIGON, December 29.—Arip reports from Singapore say that the Japanese Air Force has carried out 18 raids on Ipoh, tin producing center in Perak State, in the past four days.

RAPID PROGRESS MADE IN MALAYA

Domei

FOREMOST FRONT IN MALAYA, December 29.—The entire coastal regions of the Perak River in the Malay Peninsula has been placed under Japanese control as crack units of the Japanese expeditionary forces are keeping up their drive southward after crossing the river successfully at several points.

Columns of Japanese forces operating in the peninsula at 1 p.m. yesterday completely occupied the largest stronghold of the enemy on the southern bank of the Perak River and are now chasing the retreating British troops. In parallel with the pincer movement staged by those columns, another group of crack Japanese units on the same afternoon crossed the river at several points.

JAPANESE IN HOT PURSUIT OF ENEMY

Domei

UNDISCLOSED POINT ON MALAYA WAR FRONT, December 29.—Crack Japanese units which occupied various important points on the southern bank of the Perak River, together with other large units of the Imperial Forces which crossed the river from the southwestern direction, are in hot pursuit of the enemy, who are fleeing in utter disorder, it was revealed here this morning.

The distance between the Imperial Forces and the fleeing enemy has now been narrowed down to merely two or three kilometers, it was further disclosed.

BRITISH RESORT TO SCORCHED EARTH

Domei

SAIGON. December 29.—British forces defending the Malay Peninsula are resorting to the so-called scorched earth strategy in an attempt to check the Japanese advance, by destroying various facilities and buildings including bridges, according to an Arip report which quotes the remarks of a Reuters war correspondent. According to the report, the British forces vainly attempted to destroy the vast rubber plantations extending over the Western coastal regions of the Malay Peninsula, in fear of Japanese advance. On the other hand the British forces destroyed cities or villages dotted along the coast which are exposed to Japanese occupation, after taking away foodstuffs and set fire to all available establishments.

JAPANESE STRIKE DIRECTLY AT IPOH

Domei

LISBON, December 28.—Striking directly for Ipoh, capital of Perak State, Japanese forces have advanced to within 10 miles of the important city, according to a Singapore report received here today.

British troops were claimed to be offering resistance at Chemor, important railway junction 10 miles north of Ipoh, as fall of Chemor directly will threaten Ipoh. The British High Command at Singapore today issued a communique which claimed that British troops had succeeded in checking the Japanese advance at Chemor, but arrival of fresh Japanese reinforcements has heightened the fierce attack of Japanese troops and early crumbling of British resistance is expected.

RATIONING OF SALT BEGINS NEXT YEAR

Quota of Domestic Use Set at 200 Grams Per Person Monthly

With a view to ensuring a smooth and fair supply of domestic and industrial salt, the Government has decided to enforce a rationing system of distribution commencing January 1. The quota for domestic use has been set at 200 grams a month per person.

Irrespective of the seasonal changes or circumstances prevalent in different districts, the allocation to general households has been fixed at a minimum of 200 grams per person a month, or about 1 sho per family having six members, which could be purchased only through presentation of chitbooks issued for this purpose. Provisions, however, have been made for those requiring specially large quantities for producing pickled foodstuffs and other commodities so that an additional supply may be obtainable by means of issuing special tickets.

In deciding the allocation of industrial salt, the Monopoly Bureau will set the quantity by taking as a unit each organization formed by industrialists closely connected with people's livelihood.

The Finance Ministry has already printed over 23,000,00 chitbooks and all plans have been completed to distribute them to each household through the neighborhood association in order to carry out the new system of distribution from the beinning of next year.

Sees President Wang

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 23.—Kao Wuan-wu, Chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government, interviewed President Wang Ching-wei yesterday morning. It is said that the newly-appointed chairman will assume his post about the end of this month.

Wang Entertains

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 23.—President Wang Ching-wei gave a tea party to all Committee Members of the Legislative Yuan in the assembly hall of the National Government at 4 p.m. yesterday.

East Pacific Operations Cut Enemy Communications Lines

P.I. FIGHT INTENSIFIED

The following statement came from the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 5:30 p.m. Monday:

"Submarines of the Imperial Navy are engaged in operations along the coast of the American mainland and in the Hawaii area. These operations are giving a serious blow against the enemy lines of communications at sea in these regions.

"The results of the operations of Imperial Navy submarines in these directions, as known by December 25, include 10 vessels, aggregating 7,000 tons sunk and three large-size vessels aggregating 3,000 tons severely damaged. In addition to these results five vessels aggregating 4,000 tons were damaged."

P.I. DEFENSE BELIEVED ABANDONED

Domei

VICHY, December 28.—The United States War Department today practically admitted that it has abandoned defense of the Philippines by announcing in effect that relatively little importance is being attached to the fighting raging all along the Luzon front, according to a Washington report received here today. Additional Japanese troops have landed in Lingayen Bay, in northern Luzon,

(Continued on Page 2)

CHIANG IS TRAITOR TO HIS OWN NATION

Teiichi Muto, Noted Publicist, Calls Him No. 1 Enemy of Asiatic Peoples

Stigmatizing Chiang Kai-shek as a traitor to the cause of all true Orientals, Teiichi Muto, editor of the Hochi, in an article which appeared in his paper Monday denounced the reported action of the generalissimo of attaching his Chungking troops to the joint Anglo-American military command.

The report of this alleged action reveals the true character of Chiang Kai-shek, says Mr. Muto. Chiang, as the successor of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, should have been one of the strongest advocates of the Asiatic emancipation movement so vigorously championed by the father of the Chinese Revolution. Ignoring his benefactor's will, however, Chiang is forcing the Chinese people to make a blood sacrifice for the United States and Britain. He is the No 1 enemy of Asia and China's worst villian. Continuing, Muto writes:

"How Hongkong was wrested from China by Britain is known to every Chinese. At a time when Hongkong has been taken back from the venomous hands of Britain by the armed force of Japan, a friendly neighbor of China, Chiang should have seen that it was the best time for him to repent for his past sins.

"He should have thanked Japan for her daring campaign against Hongkong, disbanded his useless anti-Japanese army, and joined forces with Japan for the overthrow of the United States and Britain. Instead, Chiang is shamelessly planning to attack the Japanese troops from the rear while they are engaged against the British. Chiang must be rotten to the core.

"See how the governor of Hongkong repeatedly spurned Japan's advice to surrender, advice motivated by our humane desire to save the 1,500,000 Chinese residents there from the misery and wretchedness of a siege. These poor residents were made the victims of the British governor's lack of understanding. This marks the last page in the history of the British exploitation of China.

"Europe has a counterpart of Chiang Kai-shek. He is de Gaulle. No sooner had he fled from France than he caus

(Continued on Page 2)

Complete Occupation of Sarawak, Oil Center, Nearing

2 ENEMY SUBS SUNK

Kuching, capital of British North Borneo, has fallen into the hands of the Japanese landing forces. Its fall presages the occupation of the whole territory of British North Borneo. In connection with its fall, the Army and Navy Departments of the Imperial Headquarters made the following announcement at 5:30 p.m. Monday:

"The Imperial Army and Navy Forces, which have been operating in the southwestern district of British Borneo since December 24, gained the following war results up to December 28:

"1. Crack units of the Japanese Army and Navy Forces succeeded in effecting landing on the above-mentioned district early on the morning of December 24 and after repulsing the enemy at various points completely occupied Kuching, key point of the British colony, at 4:40 p.m. December 25.

"2. Vigorous efforts have been made since then to annihilate the enemy. As a result, the enemy's main air base was occupied.

"3. During the operations in that district, the Imperial Navy sank two enemy submarines and shot down 10 large enemy planes. In the battle, the Imperial Navy lost one torpedo-destroyer and one mine-sweeper."

GREAT OIL PRODUCING CENTER

Kuching is on the northern coast of Sarawak, the largest province of three which constitute British Borneo. Sarawak is as wide as Kyushu and Hokkaido combined. Its population is only about 550,000. It is known as a great oil producing center rivaling the Netherlands East Indies. About 200 Japanese reside at Kuching and most of them are engaged in rubber plantations. Half of the rubber products in British Borneo is exported from Kuching. The Sarawak Government is managed by about 60 British. The occupation of Kuching means Japan will secure all important natural resources, including a large amount of petroleum products. Militarily, Kuching occupies a very important position in attacking Singapore.

JAPANESE SAID HOLDING SARAWAK SECTOR

Domei

LISBON, December 28.—Well-informed quarters in Singapore today interpreted a communique issued by the British Far Eastern High Command to mean that a section of Sarawak, on the island of Borneo, has been occupied by Japanese forces, it is learned here.

JAPANESE WARPLANES RAID YIYANG

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 29.—Information reaching here from Chungking states that a number of Japanese warplanes yesterday raided Yiyang, in Hunan Province south of Tungting Lake.

More Bombers for Greater East Asia War

Warplanes are being turned out at a stepped up rate in a certain factory in Japan as shown above. These sleek and mighty looking craft, designed and built according to Japan's genius when handled by no other than the Japanese have shown the world what Japan can do and is capable of doing when Japan makes up her mind.

Thai Premier Speaks to Chiang, Urges Cooperation

Domei

BANGKOK, December 28.—Thai Premier Luang Pibula Songgram, in a radio broadcast addressed to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek Thursday night, asserted that the Chungking regime should positively seek mutual understanding with Japan. Explaining uselessness of Sino-Japanese hostilities, the Thai Premier said that the time has come for all the Asiatic nations to rise together for consummation of the sacred war of East Asia.

VICE-MINISTERS HOLD MEET

Legislation Bills and Forthcoming Budget Discussed

A regular conference of Vice-Ministers was held at the official residence of the Premier for one hour from 9 a.m., Monday according to Domei.

In the course of the meeting, Eiichi Moriyama, Chief of the Legislation Bureau, reported on legislation bills to be introduced to the present session of the Diet. Later, Tsuneji Taniguchi, Finance Vice-Minister, explained the compilation of the budgets for the next fiscal year.

Vice-Ministers also heard Major-General Genshichi Oikawa, acting director-general of the China Affairs Board explain transportation facilities between Japan Proper and North China.

ANGLO-SAXON GAIN MEANS ASIA'S FALL

Yellow Races Would Be Enslaved Permanently if U.S., Britain Win

Chungking has always wanted a war between Japan on the one hand and Britain and the United States on the other, believing that Britain and the United States would win, says a translation of Central China Daily News editorial of December 21. However, this is only an illusion.

In plain language, it must be pointed out that a modern war is a contest in national strength. The power and influence of Britain and the United States in East Asia, however strong they may be, are only part of the total strength of the two countries. Any attempt to fight against Japan's whole national strength with only a part of the national strength of Britain and U.S.A. must meet with defeat.

Furthermore, the situation in so far as Britain and U.S.A. is concerned has worsened as a result of the repeated military reverses which the British troops have suffered in Europe. Although in time of peace the United States has boasted of her strong power, most of her raw materials were drawn from the East.

As to her troops, they have little fighting experience. Her military bases in the East are situated so far away from the home territory as to make it difficult to use them to the best advantage. It was for this reason that immediately after the first clash of the fresh, strong Japanese forces all the weak points of the American forces were exposed. The results of the war in the past week furnish the best illustration of this truth.

Bad Case for China

Another fantastic idea entertained by Chungking is that a victory for Britain and the United States in the present war would prove to be of great advantage to China. This process of reasoning a symptom of insanity. Do Britain and the United States love China particularly? They have engineered the Sino-Japanese War. They have sold arms and ammunition to Japan on the one hand, and medical supplies to China on the other, as admitted by the former American Commander-in-Chief in East Asia.

The purpose underlying this paradoxical course of action is obviously to make the peoples of East Asia to indulge in an orgy of mutual annihilation and to cause ever-increasing sufferings to the peoples of East Asia. After the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894, the Manchu Dynasty forced Japan to return the Liaotung Peninsula to China through British and American pressure, and it was generally believed that Britain and the United States had thus helped China.

Few people can forget, however, that Britain and the United States exacted big "reward" from the Manchu Dynasty by helping China to regain the Liaotung Peninsula. As we have pointed out repeatedly, the present war in its very nature is not a struggle for power between Japan on the one hand and Britain and the United States on the other but a life-and-death struggle of the yellow race.

Britain and the United States are actuated by nothing but selfish interests. They want to devour the yellow race, not excluding the Chinese. The Nationalist Revolution is a movement for the regeneration of Asia. India has helped Britain but failed to establish "self-government". The Philippines have obeyed the democratic government of the United States, but have failed to secure "independence".

No More Aid Coming

With the outbreak of the present war, Britain and the United States, upon which Chungking depend for assistance in carrying on the war, can no longer give any further aid, as they are confronted with a crisis themselves and have no time to look after Chungking. If we look into the mirror and see our own complexion, we should realize the present political situation of the world.

Therefore, if Britain and the United States win the present war, it will mean the total destruction of East Asia and the complete enslavement of the yellow race, including the Chinese. As we have advocated all along, the Chinese should cooperate with Japan in view of this fact, and that China and Japan must prosper or suffer in common. We must shake off the yoke of thraldom and open a new road for China. We must, first and foremost, awaken the people in Chungking from their day-dreaming.

It takes strength to cooperate with Japan. At the present time we cannot simply wait to see the outcome of the war. We must augment our own strength. How can we increase our own strength? President Wang Ching-wei told us that we must fulfil the responsibilities incumbent upon ourselves. If we understand clearly that the present war is a war on which depends the destiny of entire East Asia, we shall cooperate closely with Japan and share all the sufferings with Japan. We must not hesitate or worry. The longer we fight, the more chance we shall have to win the war.

Throne Grants Luncheon To Imperial Headquarters

General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff and Chief of the Army Staff of the Imperial Headquarters, and Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff and Chief of the Naval Staff also of the Imperial Headquarters, were honored by His Majesty the Emperor Monday, when they were granted by the August Generalissimo with an Imperial luncheon at the Homei Hall. Besides these two highest staff officers, other high-ranking staff officers of the Imperial Headquarters also were granted luncheon the same day. The Imperial luncheon also was attended by His Imperial Highness Field Marshal Prince Kotohito Kan-in, former Chief of the Army General Staff, and His Imperial Highness Fleet-Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, former Chief of the Naval General Staff. Several high officials of the Imperial Household Department, including Tsuneo Matsudaira, Minister of the Department, Baron Matsusuke Shirane, Imperial Household Vice-Minister, General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty, and others also were permitted to lunch with the others. After the luncheon, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to give them tea at the Chigusa Hall of the Imperial Palace. It is the first time that such an Imperial luncheon was given by the Throne since the Imperial Headquarters was established on November 20, 1937.

Enemy Communications Cut

(Continued from Page 1)

the War Department disclosed admitting Japanese aerial activity is still continuing.

HUGE FIRES RAGING IN MANILA HARBOR

Domei

LISBON, December 28.—Huge fires were set in four separate areas in Manila harbor as Japanese bombers launched intensive air raids on military establishments near the Philippine capital, according to a Manila report received here today.

For two long hours today Manila was subjected to fierce bombardment when Japanese warplanes added further destruction to the effective results obtained in yesterday afternoon's assault. Vessels anchored in the Pasig River were subjected to concentrated attacks.

Although the extent of damage inflicted in today's raid has not been ascertained yet, fires were still blazing fiercely at 4:30 p.m., the report stated. Air raid alarms sounded in Manila at 11:25 a.m. and the all-clear signal was not given until 1:30 p.m., the report stated.

TWO PLANES DOWNED AT NICHOLAS FIELD

Domei

UNDISCLOSED PLACE, December 29.—Japanese Army planes on Saturday participated in fierce air fighting over Nicholas Field in Luzon Island and shot down two enemy planes. In the meantime, another group of Japanese Army bombers on the same day heavily machine-gunned enemy planes on the Nicholas airfield and destroyed five large-type and one small-type planes on the ground by setting them on fire. The Japanese bombers also attacked the hangar and other military objectives in Nicholas Field and destroyed these war objectives by setting them on fire.

KAMIMURA GETS NEW POST

Named War Prisoners Information Bureau Director-General

Lieutenant-General Motoo Kamimura on Monday was appointed Director-General of the War Prisoners Information Bureau following the enforcement of its regulations on the same day, it was announced by the War Ministry. Lieutenant-General Kamimura was instructor of the Military Staff College and was until recently a unit commander.

Simultaneously, Colonel Shigeru Yamazaki, Lieutenant-Colonel Hiroshi Teshima and Lieutenant Yoichi Saito were appointed secretaries of the Bureau.

Chiang Agents Killed

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 23.—It is learned that 19 members of the Chungking-sponsored Blue-and-White Corps were recently arrested at Nanking and Chinkiang and were shot to death after being court-martialed by the Japanese Army. These criminals are said to have attempted the sabotage of railways and military installations in Nanking and Chinkiang.

To Stress Cooperation

C.P.S.

PEKING, December 23.—The North China Political Affairs Commission will call a special meeting of all provincial chairmen and mayors in North China on January 10 to discuss all problems relative to administrative affairs, it is learned.

It is further understood that public organizations in North China will hold meetings from December 22 to 31 at various localities with the aim of awakening the general public to the importance of the War of Greater East Asia and to the necessity of Sino-Japanese cooperation in safeguarding East Asia under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei.

Chungking-Calcutta Airline

Domei

LISBON, December 28.—A Douglas DC-3 will make a twice-weekly scheduled flight on the newly inaugurated run between Chungking and Calcutta via Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, and Lashio, in Upper Burma, the Chungking Air Ministry announced today, according to a Chungking report received here.

BRITAIN IS WORRIED ABOUT LOSING INDIA

Japanese Gains in Malaya Serious Threat; Natives' Demands Increase

The British warships, Prince of Wales and Repulse, were sunk by Japanese naval and air forces in the Malay battle following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Prime Minister Churchill had nothing to say to explain these reverses and all the Parliament Members strongly criticized him at the meeting of the Lowen House of December 16, says the Central China Daily News editorial of December 20. The Lord of Privy Seal laid all the blame on Churchill. This indicates clearly the general anxiety and stir created among the British Government circles as a result of the success of the Japanese forces in Malaya. In the past few days, the British forces have suffered more military reverses. The Japanese troops have not only landed on the peninsula, but have cut Malaya into two parts. As a result of this development, Britain's largest colony—India—is seriously threatened, as Malaya is merely the outer defense of India.

As India has lost its gateway, so to speak, Britain will be deprived of all that she has done in India during the past 50 years. From now on, the very foundation of colonization will be destroyed. A Spanish paper in commenting on Britain's crisis said that the landing of Japanese troops on Hongkong, the threat to the British base at Singapore and the Japanese landing in Borneo cannot be considered as a serious crisis for Britain. The journal pointed out with perfect truth that the most serious crisis for Britain is the problem of India which has the richest sources of supplies and therefore the life-blood of the British Empire.

British Gravely Concerned

While the British Government is gravely concerned over the Indian situation, the British are accusing the Government of having failed to pay due attention to the Indian situation earlier. The Manchester Guardian criticized the Government for having failed to call a meeting of the Viceroy of India and the executive officials of the various districts there for the purpose of organizing an Indian National Government, in an effort to mollify the anti-British sentiments of the Indian people so that the Indian manpower and raw materials might be utilized continuously by Britain in the present war.

However, this method cannot help to change the situation after the outbreak of the Malay battle. With the British troops defeated everywhere it is very difficult for Britain to protect India. Even if Britain could defend India, the 400,000,000 Indian people, who have suffered more than 60 years from British oppression and exploitation, would rise up to resist British rule during the present war for the emancipation of all nations in East Asia.

In resisting the Japanese offensive against Hongkong, Britain is using a large number of Indian soldiers, most of whom have been killed. The Indian soldiers taken prisoner by the Japanese in Kowloon bear testimony to the maltreatment that they have received at the hands of British officers. If the British authorities maltreat the Indan troops at the present time when they are in dire need of help, it is not difficult to imagine how cruelly the British authorities treat the Indians in time of peace.

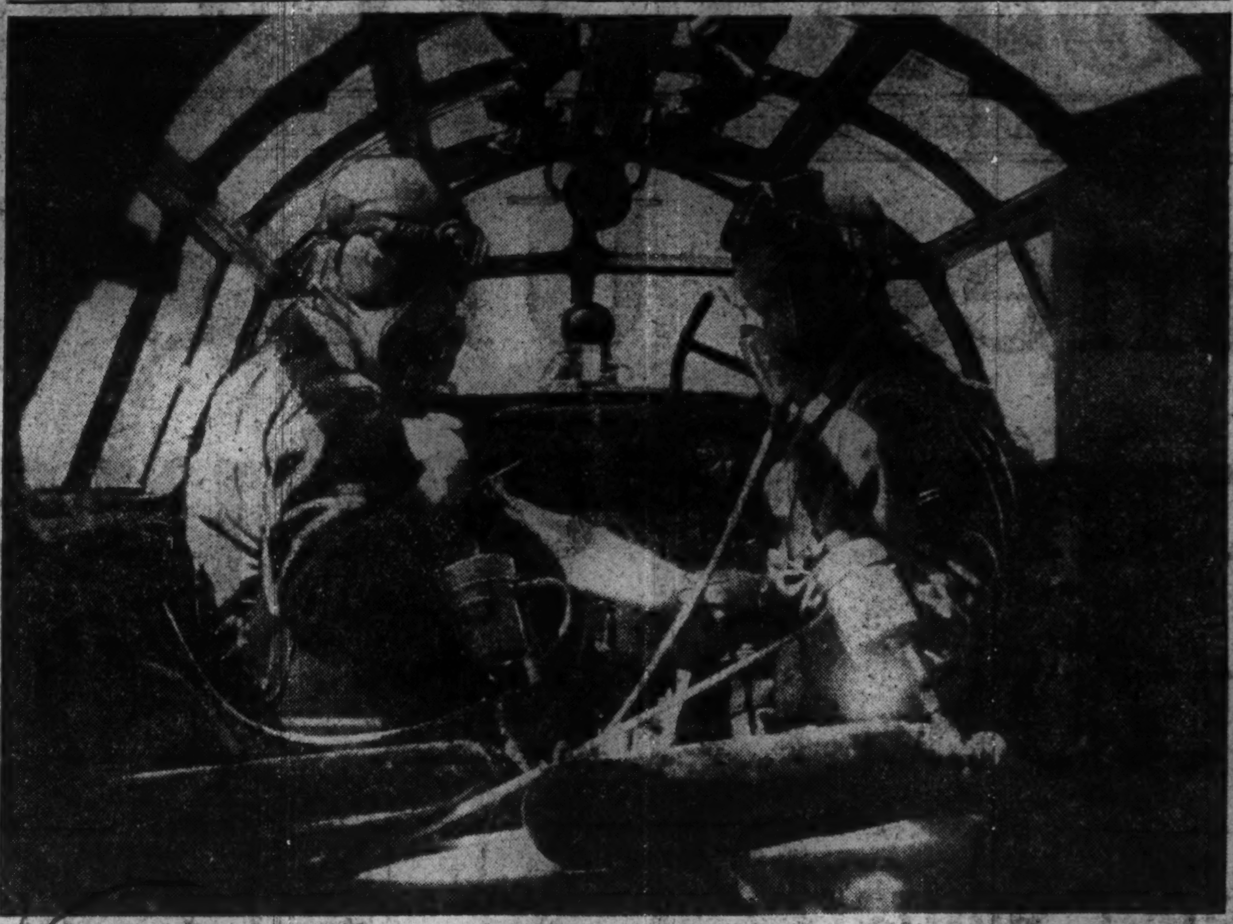
Reject Indian Demand

Last year, the Indian National Congress demanded the organization of an independent Indian Government but this demand was rejected by the British Government. Later on, when the Non-Obedience Movement led by Gandhi spread wide and far, the British authorities took the high-handed measure of suppressing the movement and arrested thousands of those who participated therein. However, the more oppression there is, the more resistance there must be, and, as a result, the anti-British movement has grown rapidly.

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there were many instances of armed clash between the Indian people and British troops. Many well-informed British observers believed that the Indian problem in the future would be more serious than the Irish situation. Now, with the outer defense line of India already involved in the war for the liberation of East Asiatic peoples, the time has come for the Indian people to emancipate themselves. People of India, rise up and liquidate the Britons!

The Indian leader, Nehru, appealing to the entire Indian population, said that the work at the present moment is to struggle for freedom. Therefore, the complete occupation of Malaya by the Japanese troops will mark the beginning of India's emancipation.

Seeking the Next Spoil



Be it low or high altitude flying, airmen of the highly vaunted Japanese Air Force are dead sure of hitting the mark as exemplified already by their daring superhuman feats in wreaking vengeance on all enemy obstacles hindering the restoration of peace and order in East Asia. Above photo shows two intrepid "War Eagles" of this caliber equipped with oxygen tanks as they assiduously study the maps to hunt for the next prey luring within the confines of their combat area. (Censored by the War Ministry)

Kumakusu Minakata, World Authority On Muscus Fungi, Passes Away at 74

Kumakusu Minakata, a world-renowned authority in Japan on muscus fungi, passed away after a lingering illness at 6:30 a.m. Monday at his residence in Tanabe Town, Wakayama Prefecture. He was 74 years old.

A discoverer of more than 200 varieties of muscus fungi out of some 300 then known in the world, the late scholar was honored in June, 1929, with the Imperial invitation to lecture on his studies in the Imperial presence. His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to listen to the late Mr. Kumakusu's discourse on board the warship Nagato in Tanabe Bay.

Besides his erudition on biology, the late scholar was deeply learned in folklore, natural history and philosophy. He was the master of 10 living languages. It was this extensive learning, it is reported, that surprised President Dickers of London University.

He usually drank about one gallon of Japanese wine and eight bottles of beer every day. Sometimes, when his fancy so dictated he would pass three days without any food or drink. It was regular with him that he took only four hours of sleep at night.

Thus fancifully turned in his disposition, the late biologist did not think it fit to accept a doctor's degree often offered him by various institutions of learning. Lately he was always found seated in his narrow study of about six-mat extension, buried among piles of books, specimens and microscopes. During the hot summer days he had no scruples to appear half-naked even when he saw his visitors.

Born in Wakayama City, Wakayama Prefecture, Mr. Minakata graduated at the age of 19 from the preparatory course of the Tokyo University. He went over to the United States to study for a few years. During the subsequent 15 years he roamed practically all over the country by joining circus parties. After he returned to his home country, he spent most of his days in retirement and devoted himself to the study of muscus fungi.

Japanese Woman in Taiping Pens Letter To Imperial Army Before Being Arrested

That patriotism for her country even in far away British Malaya is still imbued in her regardless of being interned by the British owing to the War of Greater East Asia was revealed by the Japanese authorities when the Imperial Forces occupied Taiping on December 26, according to a report received here from that city on Sunday.

What impressed the Japanese authorities was the fact that in her letter left behind for the Japanese units which entered Taiping, Mrs. Atsuko Sawada, 32-year-old wife of a Japanese photographer in that town, pitifully scribbled a missive to the effect that she regretted her inability to aid the Japanese forces on their entry into Taiping.

According to the story made public, Mrs. Sawada penned the note while being arrested by British policemen on December 12 to be confined to an internment camp. The letter was entrusted to her faithful Indian servant, who in turn brought it to the Imperial Forces together with her adopted daugher, Kazuko, a little Malayan girl whom neither Mrs. Sawada nor her husband was allowed to take along.

Japanese Behave Honorably

In substance, the letter stated that all Japanese male residents of 16 years and upward were interned at the outbreak of the British-Japanese hostilities on December 8.

"As far as I know," she wrote, "they behaved honorably at the time they were rounded up so as not to bring disgrace to their country. I was glad."

Referring to her inability to help whatever she can, little though it may be, she continued.

"As a long resident in Taiping, I thought of offering what I could to facilitate the movements here of the Imperial Forces when they entered the city. However, it is my thousand regrets now that I find it impossible to realize my hope for I, myself, am being taken away at this moment at 9 o'clock on the morning of December 12 to a concentration camp.

Prays for Success

"I hope, glorious soldiers of the Imperial Army, to whom I am sure my Indian servant will take this letter and my daughter, Kazuko, that you will kindly offer if you have time some service to protect my little girl. I may be away but rest assured I pray from the bottom of my heart wishing one and all my best regards for your health and hope you have a successful military operation."

It is said that Mrs. Sawada together with her husband, Seitaro Sawada, and their adopted daughter had been conducting a photographic studio for many years in one of the principal thoroughfares of Taiping. The couple hails from Nara Prefecture and being childless, they adopted a Malayan girl.

Street in Johore

JOHORE GOVERNMENT OFFICES
JOHORE BAHRU

Johore is next to Singapore. Its capture would mean the virtual occupation of Singapore. From Johore to Ipoh is not many miles. Ipoh, an important city in Perak, has just fallen into Japanese hands. In the above picture men and beasts are lazily walking on a street in Johore. This was in peace time.

REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS

According to the Emergency Postal Regulations the name and address of subscribers on the wrapper of the paper should hereafter be accompanied by their nationality. It is requested that our foreign subscribers receiving the paper by mail only will kindly furnish us with such information by using the following blank at once.

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Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

Chiang Is Traitor To His Own Natio

(Continued From Page 1)

ed his fatherland to be precip into misery. He is false to F Like Hideaki Kobayakawa at th tle of Sekigahara, de Gaulle h trayed his country. When he c his usefulness Britain will ca death, but in the meantime he utilized by Britain to the utm its own interest.

"Chiang, betraying his country been reduced to the position of sal of the United States and B He must be laboring under th belief that China would be hap der the rule of these countrie time will come when the real of the War of Greater East A become known to the Chinese and the betrayal of Chiang will masked by the Chinese people selves."

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PRINCE ITO, A Biography of Japan's Greatest Statesman
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HONGKONG PROPERTY TAKEN BY JAPANESE

Estimate Value Billions of Yen —Most Business Houses, Factories Undamaged by War

Dockyards, banks, a large sugar company, several tobacco, match, rubber and hat factories, and other enemy properties and assets in Hongkong, estimated at several billions of yen, have passed into Japanese hands, adding greatly to the fighting power of Japan which has now arisen with grim determination to drive all British and American influence from East Asia, a Hongkong dispatch to the Nichi Nichi reports.

In Hongkong today, the search of anti-Japanese Chinese, and the restoration of peace and order are being conducted by Japanese soldiers over hills, down the valleys, and through the streets still smouldering where fierce battles had raged day and night between the Japanese and British forces a few days ago. Most of the warehouses, dockyards, banks, and factories and plants of various kinds on the island, however, remain unaffected.

Warehouses Stand

At West Point there stand two large warehouses, one having the accommodation capacity of 120,000-ton goods, and the other having partly been demolished by fire. In these two godowns are stored foodstuffs, which are said to be able to feed the 1,400,000 populace of Hongkong for several months.

A half-finished vessel of some 5,000 tons lies idly with its rusty hull exposing to the sun in the Taku dockyard in Purple Bay, which is capable of building vessels of the 10,000-ton class. This and the Navy dockyard can be put in order soon, says the correspondent.

The Taku Sugar Manufacturing Corporation, capable of producing 4,000,000 piculs of sugar a year, the Hongkong Electric Light Company, and the Hongkong-China Gas Company also are kept intact. A great number of spinning, match, rubber, and hat factories on the island have not been affected by the war, and before long they will begin to operate under the management of the Japanese.

The gorgeous white building of the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank, and other British and American banks stand cheek by jowl with the Chinese, French and Dutch banks, unscathed in the unafflicted business center of the island. Of these, the British and American banks as well as the Chinese banks having connections with the Chungking regime will soon be revived under the management of the Japanese.

TOKYO LABOR INDEX SHOWS RISE OF 1.1%

Commerce, Industry Chamber Gives Out Monthly Statistics, Wages in Ceramics High

Tokyo's index of labor wages for last month averaged 156.1 (taking 1935 as 100), showing a rise of 1.1 per cent over the figure for the previous month, according to the statistics compiled by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry. A broad advance of nine per cent is seen in comparison with the corresponding month of last year.

The greatest rise of 4.8 per cent was made in the ceramics industry last month, followed by 2.5 per cent in the building industry, 2.4 per cent in the metal industry, 1.7 per cent in the chemical industry and 1.5 per cent in the lumbering industry. A drop of 8.8 per cent was seen in the printing business, 0.5 per cent in the spinning industry, 0.1 per cent in the provisions industry.

The following is the November index of major industries and the comparison with the corresponding month of last year:

	Nov. index	Rise above Nov. 1940
Spinning industry	151.5	7.4%
Metal industry	143.7	11.8
Machinery industry	134.6	9.9
Ceramics industry	165.5	13.9
Chemical industry	171.9	16.7
Provisions industry	143.4	6.5
Lumbering industry	159.3	9.0
Building industry	176.9	1.3
Average	156.1	9.4

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JAPAN IS NO LONGER A HAVE-NOT COUNTRY

Malay, Borneo Successes of Japanese Arms Have Made Japan Rich in Supplies—Gasoline, Tin, Other Minerals

Japan is not a have-not any more, and the longer the War of Greater East Asia drags on, the stronger will become its fighting power against the United States and Britain, says the Chugai Shogyo.

In the 79th session of the Diet, Premier Hideki Tojo told Diet members that the Japanese forces which had occupied Penang Island on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, seized 1,000 trucks and cars, 500 cans of gasoline, 50,000 koku of rice, 1,300 tons of tin, and 1,000 tons of various mineral ore which was left by the fleeing enemy troops there.

Beside these previous and enormous spoils of the war, the Japanese expeditionary forces operating on the Malay Peninsula occupied a few days ago Taiping, the largest tin mining center of the world.

At about the same time, another unit of the Japanese forces which had landed on British Borneo several days ago, took control of 70 oil wells there which will give Japan some 500,000 tons of oil next year. This has made the position of fighting Japan steadier than ever. Reflecting the confidence of Japan in the supply of oil in the future, the Government announced recently that distribution of gasoline in this country would be increased markedly.

A drop of gasoline is as precious as a drop of human blood in time of war. It is not difficult to imagine, says the paper, how nicely the oil to be obtained by the Japanese in British Borneo will lubricate the war machinery of this country in the future.

The fall of Manila into Japanese hands is imminent, and when Japan takes control of the whole Philippines, sugar, hemp, iron ore and scrap iron and other strategical materials will begin to flow into this country. At the same time, all tin and rubber in the Malay Peninsula are destined to be placed at the disposal of Japan.

All this means that the war into which Japan plunged itself four and a half years ago has passed the stage of consumption and entered upon the stage of construction. Japan is no longer a have-not, which is forced to fight while worrying about the supply of gasoline and rubber.

Prophecy Falls Down

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill told American Congressmen at Washington a few days ago that the combined forces of the United States and Britain could make effective counter-attack on Japan two years later, and that if all the natural resources that the United States and Britain have could be mobilized fully, the odds would turn in favor of the Allies. In making this statement before senators and members of the House of Representatives at Washington, Prime Minister Churchill seemed to have forgotten the truth that the earth turns round without a stop. While the United States and Britain, says the paper, are making efforts to mobilize all the natural resources in these countries for war purposes, Japan as well as Germany and Italy would be doing the same with more vigor and energy than the United States and Britain to defeat the Allies of Democracy.

BRIGHT FUTURE SEEN FOR FOREIGN TRADES

Increase in Commercial Transaction With Thailand, F.I.C. Expected

With the spread of the theater of war to the southwestern Pacific, Japan's foreign trade passed into a new stage and redoubled efforts are expected to be made by the Government and business leaders to increase commercial transaction with Thailand, French Indo-China and other countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Preparations to cope with the eventuality which had been anticipated to occur in the Pacific were started from the beginning of this year and virtually completed soon after the application of British and American freezing of Japanese assets on July 27, Early this year the regulations relating to the distribution control over materials for exports and export manufactures were promulgated to place non-Co-Prosperity Sphere trade on a unified control basis and in May the Foreign Trade Control Ordinance was issued in accordance with the National General Mobilization Law.

Foreign trade was placed under a further planned system after the United States and the British Empire froze Japanese assets with the object of imposing economic pressure on this country. As measures to cope with the situation, steps were taken toward the all-round invocation of the foreign exchange loss compensation system.

Southern Region Trades Important

As to trade with the southern regions which have become more important suppliers of raw materials than before, the Southern Region Trade Adjustment Ordinance was enforced in January this year and the control machinery over export and import business with the region was completed when the Southern Region Trade Control Association was established this spring under the leadership of Saburo Nango, former president of the Japan Cotton Trading Company. The conclusion of the Japan-French Indo-China Economic Agreements greatly facilitated the strengthening of the economic relations with the French colony.

Hitherto Thailand and French Indo-China has not been important supplier of commodities to this country, as shown in the following import table for 1939: (In ¥1,000).

	China and Manchoukuo	Thailand and F.I.C.	Others
Corns	15,754	7,937	6,573
Soya bean	98,295	..	..
Salt	18,098	1,489	21,928
Oxi-hides and buffalo hides	11,797	261	16,575
Fats and wax	9,077	5	253,435
Raw rubber	..	588	56,902
Raw cotton	46,809	10	415,187
Raw wool	12,851	..	59,739
Pulp	16,343	..	40,193
Coal	64,963	13,400	..
Ores and metals	76,702	1,804	769,993
Machinery	210	..	288,001
Bean cakes	95,294	..	..

The United States and Great Britain and their colonies had hitherto been the chief customers of Thailand and French Indo-China. The main exports of Thailand include rice, tin, rubber, teak and salt, while that of French Indo-China are corn, coal, minerals, lumber, cement and salt. As a result of the new development over the Pacific following Japan's declaration of war on the United States and the British Empire, the economic relations between these countries and the yen-bloc areas are expected to be greatly furtheranced.

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11 BANKS SELECTED TO HANDLE PERMIT

Finance Ministry Designates Financial Houses to Simplify Foreign Exchange Law

Commencing January 1, 1942, part of matters regarding the foreign exchange permit system will be administered by 11 major banks which were designated on Monday by the Finance Ministry. The new system will be designated to simplify the operation of the Foreign Exchange Control Law and the Foreigners' Transactions Control Ordinance (so-called assets freezing act).

Designated banking institutions are the Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Taiwan, Bank of Chosen, Mitsui Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, Sumitomo Bank, Dai-Ichi Bank, One-Hundredth Bank, Yasuda Bank, Sanwa Bank and Nomura Bank. If the result of the new system is favorably, other banks will gradually be added to the list of designators.

Scope of Operations

The matters which will be handled by the designated banks are as follows:

1. Matters regarding the Foreign Exchange Control Law.

(1) Sale of exchange bills on foreign countries to those who wish to remit to Japanese residents abroad interest on bonds, debentures, bank deposits and properties in trust as well as share dividends.

(2) Sale of exchange bills on foreign countries to those who wish to send to Japanese residents abroad living expenses.

(3) Guarantee of liabilities of Japanese residents abroad.

2. Matters regarding the Foreigners' Transactions Control Ordinance.

(1) Receiving of money as deposits from foreigners who fall within the purview of the freezing act and payment of interest on deposits to them.

Facilitate Foreign Exchange

(2) Return of bank deposits to those who wish to appropriate them for redemption of loans.

Finance Ministry officials expect that the new system will greatly facilitate the foreign exchange transactions and exercise favorable effects on export and import trade.

Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry has decided to exempt 50 pro-Japanese Indians residing in this country from the freezing act and the instructions to this effect was issued on Monday.

Stocks Discussed

Officials of the Finance Ministry met with representatives of the Tokyo and Osaka Stock Exchanges at the official residence of the Finance Minister in order to discuss with them the steps to be taken for the management of the stock markets in the future, the Chugai Shogyo reports. Attending the conference were Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Vice-Minister of Finance Tsuneji Taniguchi, and other bureau directors and sectional chiefs of the Ministry and Managing-Director Soejima of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Managing-Director Shibayama of the Osaka Stock Exchange, and other influential members of the Osaka Stock Exchange, and other influential members of the exchanges.

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Chinese Capital in Malaya, P.I. Should Be Fully Used for Sphere Construction, View

The capital of Chinese merchants in British Malaya and the Philippines, which amounts to some ¥5,500,000,000, and their overwhelming influence on commerce and industry in the peninsula and on the islands must be utilized fully by the Japanese in the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, says the Nippon Kogyo.

The fall of Hongkong into the Japanese hands has had revolutionary effects on the psychology of Chinese merchants in Thailand. Their confidence in the might of Britain and the United States has been rudely shaken, and many of these Chinese traders have begun to pledge their whole-hearted support of the National Government of China at Nanking and its leader Wang Ching-wei.

This sudden change which the surrender of the British forces in Hongkong has wrought in the minds of the Chinese merchants in Thailand envisages the attitude the Chinese merchants in British Malaya and the Philippines would take toward Japan when Japan takes control of these countries in the near future.

The commercial position of the Chinese in British Malaya is almost impregnable. About 20 per cent of trade in the peninsula is done through the hands of Chinese traders, residing in Singapore and Penang Island. The leader of the Chinese traders in Singapore is Cheng Chia-keng who is said to make trade of 100,000,000 Straits dollars a year. It is no exaggeration to say that he is the commercial dictator of Malaya, subjugating all Chinese of the inter-peninsula and overseas commerce under him. More than 300,000 people are working for him in various parts of the peninsula at present, according to the paper.

Transportation of daily necessaries from ports to the remotest villages in the jungle and collection of native goods such as crude rubber, tin, and rice are under control of this Cheng, the boss of the Malay commercial world.

About 36 per cent of tin and 42 per cent of rubber in British Malaya are produced by the Chinese who operate large tin mines and rubber plantations, and fine refineries and factories with every modernity. Besides, hundreds of thousands of Chinese are engaged in the mining of tin ore and the cultivation of rubber trees, though on a small scale and through primitive methods, all over this British colony, and their products come straight to Mr. Cheng.

Though he was once notorious for his anti-Japanese activity, but the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia seems to have made him realize what Japan had been driving at, says the paper.

Of the wholesale and retail business amounting to some 450,000,000 pesos in the Philippines Islands, the 36[illegible],000,000 pesos worth of wholesale and retail business is in the hands of the Chinese. They practically handle all of the trade of sugar, hemp, rice and cocoanuts.

ENEMY ASSETS HERE TOTAL ¥1,800,000,000

Japanese Properties in U.S. and British Empire Amount to ¥900,000,000

Takeo Haraguchi, director of the Foreign Exchange Bureau of the Finance Ministry, disclosed in his radio speech on December 27 that enemy assets in Japan total about ¥1,800,000,000 which compare with ¥900,000,000 worth of Japanese properties in the United States and the British Empire as well as their dominions. In the speech Director Haraguchi gave a detailed explanation of the aims of the Enemy Assets Management Law and the Government's policy to operate the law.

"Properties owned by nationals of the United States and the British Empire residing in this country including cash, stocks, factories, land and houses are estimated at about ¥400,000,000 and in addition Government's as well as business companies' loans from these countries amount to ¥1,400,000,000," says Mr. Haraguchi.

"Although the enemies' attitude toward Japanese assets in their countries cannot be foreseen, it is necessary to place enemy properties under Government's control thus to appropriate them to cover the damages which may be imposed on Japanese assets. This is the chief reason for the new action taken by the Government, although there are many other factors.

Enemy Assets as Reserves

"We should, as a matter of principle, respect the rights of individuals even of enemy countries, but we must take counter steps in case enemy Governments should violate Japanese assets under their control. Other purpose of the law is to utilize enemy assets as reserves of war economy and thus to strengthen Japan's economic power."

Meanwhile the Finance Ministry promulgated Monday an ordinance regarding the structure of the Enemy Assets Management Committee which will administer the matters on the enforcement of the Enemy Assets Management Law and immediately put into effect.

According to the regulations, the Finance Minister will concurrently assume the chairmanship of the new committee and will be assisted by 20 members, the posts of which are to be taken by other high-ranking officials of the Ministry as well as representatives of the War, Navy, Foreign, Home, Overseas, and Commerce and Industry ministries, officials of other governmental offices and experts on these matters.

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SOUTHERN SUPPLIES FILL JAPAN'S NEEDS

Prof. Hijikata Writes on Economic Strength of Warring Japan

Natural resources in the southwestern Pacific areas (namely, Philippines, Thailand, French Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies and the Malay Peninsula) are more than sufficient to meet Japan's demand, says Nariyoshi Hijikata, former dean of the Economic Department of the Tokyo Imperial University and now managing-director of the East Asia Economic Conference, in his article entitled "The War of Greater East Asia and Japan's Economic Strength" which appeared on the New Year issue of the Diamond. The economist urges the people to place their whole confidence on the formidable economic strength of this country.

"If the war is prolonged," points out Mr. Hijikata, no less importance than in military operations must be attached to economic struggle with the Anglo-American camp which is proud of their inexhaustible supply of natural resources. There is no cause for concern about the economic war because the key to the success lies not in the holding of raw materials but in the maintenance of the minimum living standard of the people and self-sufficiency of national defense and industrial productivity expansion materials within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The list of raw materials the demand for which Japan cannot satisfy as much as 80 per cent includes oil, tin, zinc, chrominum ore, platinum, salt, copper, iron ore, manganese ore, lead, mercury, bauxite, raw cotton, hemp, raw wool, copra, raw rubber, quinine and corn. The majority of these resources can be supplied by the southern regions. Especially important is the fact that resources of the three most indispensable materials (rubber, oil and tin) in this region are more than sufficient the demand from Japan's industries.

Output at 7,300 Million Tons

"As to oil, for example, the total output of the Netherlands East Indies for the year 1937 was recorded at 7,300,000 metric tons, of which Java accounts for 960,000 metric tons, Sumatra for 4,500,000 metric tons, Borneo for 1,70[illegible],000 metric tons and Ceram for 70,0000 metric tons. As almost all of the oil fields in the Dutch colony are being owned by British and American and Netherlands financiers, these fields may inevitably be damaged more or less before they are placed under Japanese control. Even if so, they will be put back to operation in a short period when Japanese mining experts display their ability to the fullest extent.

"Apart from raw rubber and tin, production of platinum, chrome ore, tungsten, hemp, quinine, oil paper, bauxite, coconut oil and copra is stood at over 100 per cent of demand within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Eighty per cent to 100 per cent of coal, zinc, iron ore and ox-hide will be self supplied and the percentage of copper, manganese ore and raw cotton will be 40 per cent to 50 per cent.

"Hitherto, the United States and the British Empire had been dependent on rubber and tin from the southwestern Pacific to meet the national defense need. If American stock of the material, as reported in the press, does not exceed six-month supply, the cutting of the supply route by the Japanese forces will severly hamper the national defense movement.

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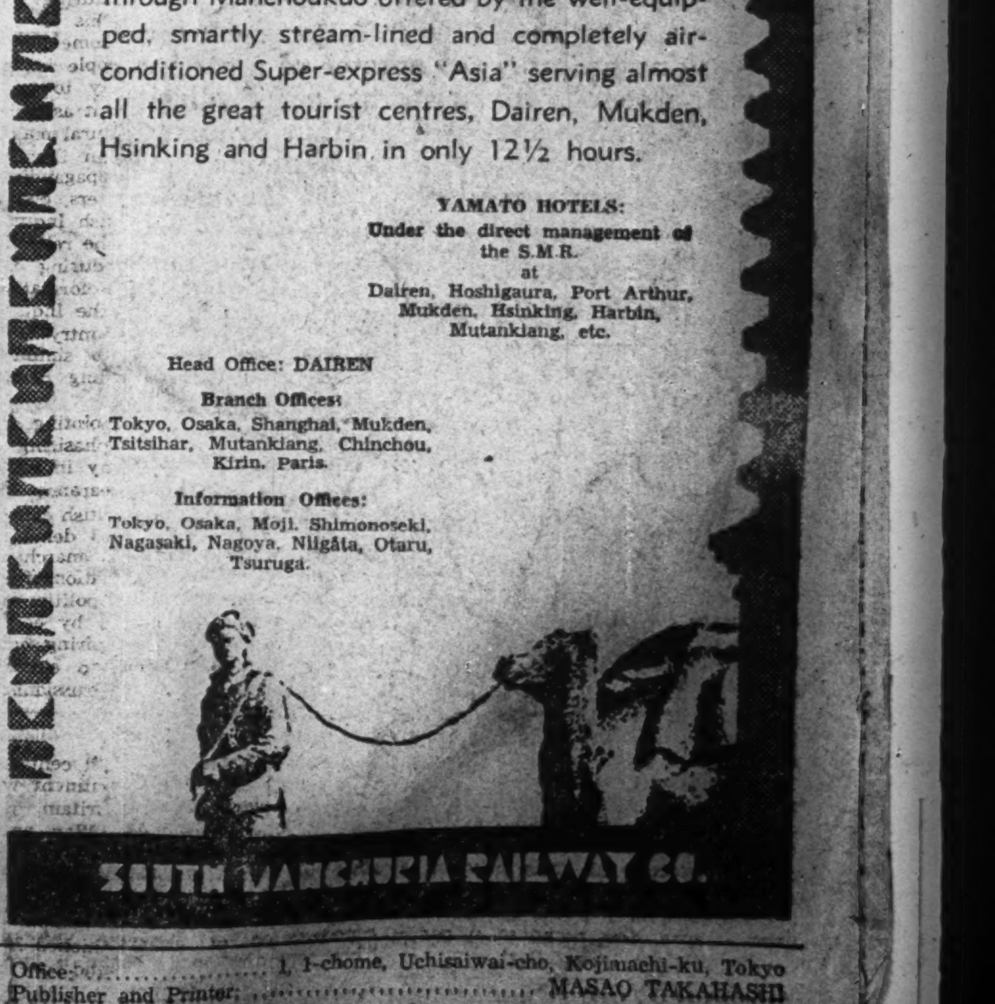

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1941

Incompatibility

The present conference between Churchill and Roosevelt calls attention to the fundamental divergence of interests between the United States and Britain which has been created by the events of the past few weeks. No doubt strenuous efforts will be made to hide this fact behind a facade of mutual pledges and the creation of a Joint Supreme Command. The fact remains, however, that the interests of the two nations have become incompatible.

To Britain, the salvaging of her empire must be her chief concern. The impending fall of Singapore threatens to isolate Australia and the Indies and to lay India itself open to attack. Such a development will paralyze all British activities in the Mediterranean, North Africa, and the Near East, with calamitous consequences to the Russian situation as well. In a desperate effort to ward off this disaster, Britain undoubtedly wishes the United States to dispatch immediate all-out aid in all directions. Naval sorties in various parts of the Pacific to distract Japan's attention, increased shipment of supplies to England to be relayed to Russia and to Singapore, and the dispatch of an American expeditionary force to Africa are the measures which Britain undoubtedly hopes to get from the United States.

In the event that even these measures fail, as they show every likelihood of doing, Britain, rather than to court total destruction, will undoubtedly try to keep some portion of her empire intact. As between half a loaf and none at all, there can be no question as to which is preferable.

In contrast to these British desires, the interests of the United States dictate the necessity of a long period of passive defensive. The remnants of the American navy are in no condition to risk sorties in the Pacific. The cancellation of the Lease-Lend Aid is eloquent proof the inability of the United States any longer to send supplies to England. The American army is hardly sufficiently trained or equipt to be sent to Africa, nor has the United States sufficient transport and convoy facilities to maintain overseas a successful expeditionary force of any respectable size.

Under the circumstances, the United States must hope for a long period of relative inaction during which time she will attempt to rebuild her fleet, equip and train her armies, develop new sources of raw materials to replace those which have already been lost in Asia, and whip Latin-America into line to support her economically under the brazen euphemism of hemisphere defense. Only after years of such preparation can the United States hope to do anything effective. Even then, confronted by a New Order in both Europe and Asia, America will eventually have to conform, but any premature move on her part will only hasten a worse disaster. She will then be either sucked down with the scuttled wreck of the British empire, or else, after having depleted all her strength in a vain attempt to save Britain, she will be abandoned by a capitulating Britain to face alone the fury of the Axis.

Prudence therefore dictates a policy of cautious defense on the part of the United States. Singapore may fall in the meantime and the British empire may crumble, but even such a contingency would be better for America than a headlong plunge into a suicidal offensive. As a sop to Britain's pleas, the United States may make a gesture of conducting a submarine guerilla warfare in the Pacific, but such a move can hardly affect the present strategic outlook in any vital way.

Thus, behind the Churchill-Roosevelt conversations in Washington lurks the specter of a serious disagreement between the two desperate and disillusioned countries. Of course they will attempt to maintain an appearance of unity, but the inherent character of their divergent interests renders a rift in the lute inevitable.

Japanese Merchant Fleet Excellently Equipped

Das Reich

The tremendous successes of the Japanese Armed Forces would not have been possible without the cooperation of a highly efficient merchant marine. In the Pacific, the Japanese merchant fleet has to solve similar tasks, as Germany's ships in the North Sea and in the Baltic. Due to its carefully planned development and to the careful direction of Japanese shipping, the Japanese merchant fleet is excellently equipped for its present tasks.

Among the sea-faring nations Japan is today holding the third rank with a tonnage of more than 5,600,000 tons. The Japanese merchant fleet is thus four times as large as it was at the outbreak of the first World War. The technical efficiency of Japanese shipping far exceeds this mere relation of size. In particular, Japan is holding a marked advantage in the speed of its ships. Japan also possesses a particularly efficient tanker fleet.

The Japanese merchant fleet has been directed and controlled by the Government for years. Since the beginning of the war, Japanese shipping has been concentrated in the Pacific. At an early date 400,000 tons of shipping space were ordered to withdraw from European shipping lanes. The withdrawal of Japanese ships from American waters, a consequence of the American boycott measures, was another important step toward the total concentration of Japanese shipping. This concentration is today a factor of decisive importance in Japan's fight against England and the United States.

Playing for Safety

One of the first things impressed on the "cub" reporter by the editor of the local paper was the awful consequences of making ill-founded statements. Then he was sent to report a church bazaar.

"The bazaar," he wrote, "was opened (so it is said) by Mrs. Jones, the wife of Councilor Jones, commonly supposed to be a more or less highly esteemed tradesman of this town. She was dressed in what some would describe as fashionable attire, and was supported on the platform by the so-called vicar and other reputed ladies and gentlemen."

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

December Issue Rich in Articles Of Timely Interest

The December, 1941, issue of Contemporary Japan maintains its usual high standard as the nation's outstanding English-language monthly in the field of public affairs. The eight leading articles for this month are well distributed among political, economic, social, and cultural fields. In addition are to be found the usual regular features "March of Events," extracts from Japanese periodicals, book reviews, a chronicle of current events, and a collection of documentary materials.

Although written prior to the outbreak of the present war, the article on "The Pacific Problem in the Diet" as interpreted by Ryosuke Watase is particularly timely. Mr. Watase, who is the political editor of the influential Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun, furnishes an expert's analysis of the handling of the problem of Japanese-American relations in the extraordinary November session of the Imperial Diet. Taken together the texts of the Diet addresses by Premier Hideki Tojo and of Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo which appear in the Documentary Materials Section of the same issue, this article constitutes a valuable contribution to the study of the immediate background of the present conflict.

A character portrait of Shigenori Togo, the new wartime Minister for Foreign Affairs, written by Tomin Suzuki, editorial writer for the Yomiuri Shimbun, supplements the picture of the recent political situation in Japan.

Scholarly Treatment

A monetary expert who prefers to remain anonymous but who is known to be connected with the Toa Keizai Chosa Kyoku (Institute for Research in Oriental Economics) contributes an article on "The Fapi Crisis." In a sound, scholarly treatment of this complex subject, the author explains in considerable detail how the British and the United States Governments have been exploiting the unstable fluctuations in Chungking's currency system to obstruct Japan's constructive financial policy in China.

Tetsu Katayama, lawyer, free-lance writer, and member of the Diet, contributes an article on "Mobilization of Labor." In it the author describes the operation of the new system of labor mobilization which supplements military mobilization and the mobilization of natural resources and funds to place the nation on a complete war time footing. Aside from its importance as a war measure, its social significance is emphasized by the author who points out that this epoch-making event in the history of labor in Japan is inspired by revolutionary ideas concerning the functions of labor.

"Seventy Years of Japanese Railways" by Katsumi Sugiura of the social section of the editorial staff of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun is an historical account of railway development in Japan. Inspired by the recent celebration of the 70th anniversary of the opening of the line between Yokohama and Tokyo, which was the first railway in Japan, this article constitutes a significant contribution of the railway lore of the nation.

Customs, Traditions Explained

Of interest to students of Japanese customs and traditions are two articles, one on "Our New Year's Festival" by Ichiro Kurata, and one on "The Japanese Family Crest" by Yorisuke Numata. The author of the first article, who is a member of the Kyodo Seikatsu Kenkyusho (Institute for the study of Folklore) and a well-known authority on the subject, explains the ceremonies and symbolism connected with this most important of the Japanese holidays.

Dr. Numata, the author of the second article, was long connected with the Tokyo Imperial University and is the author of a book on the same subject as the one he deals with in his article. A science as complex and as intriguing as the European science of heraldry, the study of Japanese family crests is clearly explained to the novice in this fascinating illustrated article.

A technical discussion of "Permanent Magnets" by Dr. Kotaro Honda, former President of the Tohoku Imperial University and a member of the Imperial Academy, completes the list of contributed articles.

Anti-War Sentiment

Among the extracts from Japanese periodicals translated in this number of Contemporary Japan is an account by Toyohiko Kagawa, the dynamic Christian leader. Appearing originally in the November issue of the Chuo Koron, this article describes the anti-war sentiment in the United States as observed by the author during his significant though futile visit to America to make a last-minute plea for trans-Pacific peace. Akira Doi's "The position of Chungking" from the November Kaizo and Itsuro Kita's "Five Years of Colonial Developments in Manchoukuo" from the October Diamond complete this section of the magazine.

The book reviews in this number run the gamut from the disagreeably timely Mark J. Gayn's "The Fight for the Pacific," through nostalgic Katherine Fiske Berry's "A Pioneer Doctor in Old Japan"—The Story of John C. Berry M.D., to antiquarian and aesthetic Yone Noguchi's two volumes on "Emperor Shomu and the Shosoin."—(K.K.)

By the Sea

"The Sea is calling!" "The Sea is calling!"
Said the sailor old to the little child
As they stood and watched the mighty ocean
Where the winds blow free and the waves are wild!
"It's calling to you," said she, "dear grandpa—
It's calling to you the best it can!"
"Yes," he replied, "in Davy Jones's locker
There's a bit of space for an old, old man!"

'Needle' in the 'Haystack'

"So your Saint Bernard wasn't really lost, after all?"

"No, we found him sleeping under the Sunday paper."

READERS IN COUNCIL

Asiatic Nationalists' Home

To the Editor:

At present the great nation of Japan fights for the liberation of the peoples of Asia, of those peoples who have suffered the exploitation of the western countries for about 300 years and more.

Almost all the "colonial subjects" of those countries have taken sides with Japan. They all hope and trust that the victory will be yours. And when we see the brilliant successes of the Japanese fighting forces, from the beginning of the war till now, our hearts beat faster.

There are many of us who work for Japan. Not because they think their work for Japan will profit Japan alone, but because they are sure that by serving your country now, they serve at the same time their own people.

There are also some of us who would undoubtedly be either shot or hung if they returned to their own country at the present time. They have lost their country, their reputation, and, in the eyes of the white rulers, even their honor. They have lost all this because they felt that things were wrong in the countries where they were born. They could not change those things. They could do nothing. If they had spoken clearly and frankly, they would be either in prison or in exile. The only thing they could do was: go to Japan. Japan became the home for many Asiatic nationalists.

We will stick to you, because we trust that you will stick to us. We are willing to go with you through every danger. We are willing to suffer with you if suffer you must. We will do everything in our power to ensure your victory; because we see in your victory the victory of the races of Asia over western imperialism.

But on the other hand we also want to ask something. We want to ask you not to treat us as enemy subjects. Your enemies are our enemies. It is true that we have to carry passports issued by a government that hates you. But that passport does not make us hate you. Most of us came to Japan because we could not continue living under that government. Some of us went of their own will, others because they were exiled. They can never go back to the place where they were children and where they grew up to manhood, unless Japan wins this war, wins their war. Can you not trust us a little more, as we are trusting you?

A man's soul is not sold to American, Dutch, or English interests just because he happens to have an American, Dutch, or English passport. You would not have let us enter your country if we had not had such a passport. It is the feeling in our hearts, the fire burning in our veins, that counts, and not the stamp of a government official.

Give us a fair chance, and we will show you whether we can be trusted or not. Please do not distrust us before we have given you reason. We give you our cooperation, unconditionally. Most of us are condemned by their governments for serving Asia by serving Japan. You want the emancipation of Asia; if really so, then, treat us like people who have the same interests as you have; and you will be repaid well.

If we really were your enemies we would not complain. We know, it is war. It is our war. But do not treat us as if you indeed fight for the ideals of the Asiatic nations, but still distrust the Asiatic nationalists.

Do not misunderstand us: we do not complain about any privations or about any things we have to undergo in connection with this war. But try to find out whether we can be trusted; give us a chance. Then you will find out that we are not your enemies; we are your friends. Won't you treat us like that?

SOME NATIONALISTS

Tokyo, December 26, 1941.

Sayre Tells the Truth

To the Editor:

"Our fight is America's fight," declared Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, according to a broadcast emanating from Station KGEI in San Francisco last night, as he made preparations to flee Manila.

Such a frank statement is not surprising when viewed in the light of history. In 1898, expansionist forces in the United States maneuvered the Government into seizing the Philippines with the idea that it would be the American "Hongkong" of East Asia. Yes, from the very beginning America took over these islands with sole intention of using them as a base for imperialistic activities in this part of the world.

There was a time when the cry to grant the Filipinos independence was high in the United States, but this was not a manifestation of the benevolence of the Washington fathers, neither was it an indication that America would withdraw from East Asia and start minding its own business. The Cuban sugar interests who had a firm grip on the American legislators at that time, seeking to remove the competition of Philippine sugar, forced passage of the Philippine Independence Act, which will supposedly grant the Filipinos complete freedom on July 4, 1946.

Meanwhile, America had started to improve the facilities of its naval base at Cavite—an odd step to take if America were planning to leave the Orient. Moreover, America showed decided over-eagerness in undertaking the tutelage of the Philippine army.

And it was not long afterward that America began to increase its air forces in the Philippines. It was clear "as the eye of a pike," as someone said, that the Philippines were doomed to remain as pawns for American imperialism—Independence act or no Independence act.

The naval and air bases there were being groomed for war. The Filipino soldiers were being prepared to fight America's battles, as Mr. Sayre has so indiscreetly confessed.

As soon as the Filipinos realize this grim truth behind the High Commissioner's statement, the better it will be for them. The Filipino soldier is being forced to fight America's fight and not his own.

T. K.

Tokyo, December 27, 1941.

U.S. And Britain Must Be Crushed

By HIDEO MIYASHITA

In this significant article, in the magazine Gendai, Mr. Miyashita, one of Japan's noted commentators, tells in a convincing manner why the United States and Great Britain must be brought to their knees.

December 8, 1941 came. It was a day, which saw Japan declaring war on the United States and the British Empire.

Rest assured we had eagerly waited for that day. It was a day when we realized our long cherished desire to bring down America and Britain to their knees. And it was a day when we unsheathed our swords to punish in the name of justice the countries obstructing the performance by Japan of its mission in East Asia, which was to promote the prosperity of the races inhabiting this area from the time of the Washington Conference at which they forced this country to accept the 5-5-3 naval ratio down to the China Affair in which they took steps designed to hamper Japan's policy in it.

International Justice Desired

The aim of the war against America and Britain is not simply to eliminate obstacles in the way of the execution of the policy of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It also is to realize the desire which has been cherished by the Japanese people since the founding of the Empire to make the principle of international justice prevail throughout the world by defeating America and Britain, which between them have monopolized the greater part of the globe by resorting to power, armed force and the power of wealth, thereby making the more than 1,000,000,000 people of the world groan under their yoke. Therefore, the overthrow of Britain and America would be full meaning from the cultural point of view.

The civilization, which holds a firm grip on the people of the world is one based on materialism. The establishment of this materialistic civilization often called modern, was made possible by conditions brought about by Britain and America in their efforts to dominate the world.

Japan's declaration of war on America and Britain means that we have set out to end the materialistic civilization by pulling down the fabric of modern civilization of employing the spiritual power of which we have an abundance.

The intercourse between Japan and the United States began in 1853, when Commodore Perry visited these shores at the head of a fleet. His visit was the occasion for the opening of this country to the world. There are many people, who think that we ought to be thankful to America for opening our country. However, it was not altruistic motive which prompted America to ask us to open our country. Its proposal was prompted by the desire to possess the Luchoo and Bonin groups in order to checkmate Britain, which had acquired India and defended ports and harbors in China.

Intercourse With Britain

The following year, Sterling, a British Admiral, came to Nagasaki with his fleet. He wanted Japan to permit his fleet to call at Japanese ports to facilitate the conduct of the war, which Britain was waging against Russia at that time. This was the beginning of Japan's intercourse with Britain.

Thus our country came to enter into relations with America and Britain. It was in order to promote their selfish interests that these countries demanded the opening of our country. The same self-seeking motives actuated the policies they pursued when this country established relations with them.

Toward the end of the Russo-Japanese War, the United States behaved as though she was willing to render a service to our country by using its good offices to arrange a peace between our country and Russia. As in the case of its proposals for the opening of our country to the world, it was not altruistic but self-seeking motives which propelled her to offer to arrange a peace between Japan and Russia. America wanted to be a peace-making nation in order to acquire a position in which it would be possible for her to check our country in Manchoukuo after the war.

While we were fighting Russia, we thought that Britain was on our side because of the existence of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which was concluded in 1902. That alliance had been designed by Britain to serve as a check on Russia, which was advancing in China at the time that pact was concluded and on Germany, whose advance was imminent. This will explain the alacrity with which Britain terminated the alliance during the Washington Conference. If Britain had signed the alliance in order to contribute to peace in the Pacific areas, she would not have ended the agreement on the ground that the alliance was incompatible with the Four Power Pact, which was signed during the Washington Conference.

It is as clear as daylight that Britain terminated the alliance because she thought that the German and Russian menaces had ended. There was another important reason for the British termination of the alliance. It was a desire on the part of Britain and America to check Japan on the continent.

To Check Japan

The purposes for which the Washington Conference was called were highly commendable. Japan agreed to the 5-5-3 naval ratio although it was exceedingly unfavorable because it wished to promote peace. But the fact remains that the ratio was unjust. There was no reason under the sun why Japan should accept an inferior strength. The ratio which was fixed at the London Conference of 1930 was unjust in like manner. Japan was given 70 per cent of the strength of Britain and America in auxiliary ships. The ratios which were fixed at the Washington and London conferences were under the Anglo-American policy of checking Japan in East Asia.

Britain acquired India, Burma, and Malaya by employing armed force and the power of money. It was under an Imperialistic policy that the United States possessed of the Philippines. Yet these two countries, already possessed of vast territories, however, began to turn their attention to China.

Britain has for a long time been following an Imperalistic policy in East Asia. Her acquirement of Hongkong Island, Kowloon, north Burma, and parts of Yunnan was all under a program to gain a dominating position in East Asia.

It was after the Civil War that the United States began to follow an Imperialistic policy. She wished to advance in the Pacific a[illegible] and thus incorporated the Haw[illegible]ian Islands and occupied [illegible] Philippines. Then later she e[illegible]barked on a program of bring[illegible] China under her control.

By the time America direc[illegible] its attention to China, import[illegible] points on the China continen[illegible] been acquired by Russia [illegible] Britain. Therefore, it devised [illegible] policy of the open door and equ[illegible] opportunity and sought to ap[illegible] it to China. She consequen[illegible] managed to have this policy [illegible]cepted by Britain. From this ti[illegible] America and Britain joined fo[illegible] to meet Russia, which then [illegible] making advances in China. S[illegible]sequently, they worked toge[illegible] in order to prevent China f[illegible] increasing its relations with Ja[illegible]

"The policy of the open door [illegible] equal opportunity was develop[illegible] at the Washington Conference [illegible] 1921 and was incorporated in [illegible] Nine Power Treaty.

Nine Power Treaty

Throughout the Manchou[illegible] and China affairs, the United St[illegible] banked upon the Nine Po[illegible] Treaty and the Anti-War Pact [illegible] 1928 in its endeavors to hold t[illegible] country in check. The Ch[illegible] Affair was not the outcome of a[illegible] attempt on the part of Japan [illegible] infringe upon the principle of t[illegible] open door and equal opportuni[illegible] in China. Neither was it the result of any attempt on Japan[illegible] part to use armed force again[illegible] China in contravention of the anti-war pact.

Both Britain and the United States opposed Japanese policy because they wanted to keep East Asia in the state of a colony. The manner in which they sought to apply the principle of the open door in China left no doubt that they just wanted to convert China into something like a colony.

Both Britain and America applied to French Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies and Thailand the same policy they followed toward this country.

It will be recalled that the United States responded quickly to the move of the Japanese Government in declaring that our country was greatly interested in the maintenance of the status quo of the Dutch colony when the so-called D.E.I. question arose in the spring of last year. It told the world that it was unalterably opposed to any idea of changing the existing status of the Dutch colony.

(To Be Continued)

MAKING SENSE IN WHAT YOU READ, WRITE, SAY

'Thought Program' Gives Everyday Problems in Language

We don't as a rule try to keep you abreast of textbook publications, but occasionally, as you know, we come across a series of textbooks or an individual volume that we feel we must tell you about. Most teachers of English know or should know the four books grouped under the title "The Thought Program." The first two are "Thinking in English," Books One and Two, then follow "Considering the Meaning," and "Language for Use," taking one through the 12th grade. The approach of these books is practical and realistic. The boy or girl who has them in English class is dealing with everyday happenings, with news, community life, Government affairs, and all the things that come up in ordinary conversation and experience. If your children have these books in high school English, we think you will enjoy delivering into them also.

The style is interesting and direct. For example, in "Block One," on "Meeting Your Problems," in "Language for Use," you are helped to recognize problems actually around you, to accumulate information on them, to draw conclusions based on sound data. The examples are from actual living,—housing, personal finance, getting along with people, finding a job. There is nothing theoretical about them; but from the concrete experiences you are helped to generalize and sort out problems of the same sort, as well as to gain in the technique of solving problems. You are carried also along into learning the steps in "Writing the Report."

Another section deals with "Proving Your Points," and includes practice in keeping a straight line of thought, testing what you read, learning to evaluate evidence. This section is followed by one on recognizing propaganda,—so helpful that any adult might gain from going over it. In this section you are helped to analyze articles, evaluate sources, and chart an editorial. "Block Four," entitled "Everyday Problems in Language," gives you practice in group discussion, examining and writing news articles, writing editorials, book reviews, movie criticisms, etc. And the second part of the book includes a Handbook of Grammar, with excellent help in strengthening and improving your sentence structure and variety.

The general method in each section seems to be to have you go out into your everyday life and gather experience, evaluate it, organize it, and be able to give it out in your own digested form with attention to the channels of expression, verbal and written and printed, that are available for use in ordinary everyday life.

The four volumes are subtitled "Making Sense in What You Read, Write, and Say." We haven't Book One of "Thinking in English," but Book Two takes you right into your reading program and helps you to get ideas from what you read, and then to express your own ideas. "Considering the Meaning" is a fine piece of teaching. One of its chapter titles, "Working With Ideas," might title all of them. You are reading, evaluating, organizing, writing, and rewriting all through the book, and indeed in all the books "working with ideas." And the presentation is swift and exciting, full of adventure. Cartoon, photograph, puzzle, and humor drive the points home.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National school hour: 11 a.m.; 2 and [illegible] p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:20 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Tuesday

—Morning—

6:30 Serial talk on "Great South Seas Topography (5)," by Ken Sawada.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Totsudo Kato: Patriotic Poem Recital by Chieko Higashiyama.
8:00 News: "Piano Concert No. 4 in G major" (Beethoven) by records.
10:00 News: Juvenile Hour.
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk on "From War to War," by Shigeru Hazama of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
11:00 National School Hour: Serial Talk on South Pioneer Biography "Kyosaburo Ohta," by Koichi Ishii.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time: News: Kaiyo Wind Music Band under the direction of Toyoji Miyashita.
1:00 Narration.
1:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: I.R.A.A. Announcement on "Simplification of Life."
2:00 National School Hour: Music "Go on! Little Japanese Nation," by Tokyo City Ichitake-cho National School Pupils.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News: Talk on "Food of Airmen," by Paymaster Inspector Shiro Kawashima.
6:30 Lecture: Music.
7:30 "Calling Nation" Series: Talk on "New Organization of Marine Product Industry," by Azusa Hiraoka of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement: Naniwabushi by Ungetsu Tochuken.
9:00 News: Noh Song Recital by Shigehide Hosho and others.
10:00 Times: Today's War Situation and News.
11:00 News.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

Premier General Hideki Tojo is scheduled to leave Tokyo by plane 1 p.m. today for Akeno airport whence he will proceed to the Grand Shrines of Ise to worship. After spending the night at Uji-Yamata, the Premier is expected to return to Tokyo Wednesday morning.

Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada arrived at Uji-Yamada Sunday morning and reported to the Grand Shrines of Ise the victories of the Imperial Forces during the first weeks of the War of Greater East Asia. Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta and Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino also arrived at Uji-Yamada the same day to report to the Grand Shrines their recent assumption of office in the Tojo Cabinet.

Shin-ichi Shibusawa has been appointed as Japanese Consul-General in Nanking and as first Secretary to the Japanese Embassy in China.

The Foreign Office has appointed Yasutsugu Goto as Third Secretary to the Japanese Embassy in Ankara.

The appointments of Kametaro Watanabe as Japanese Consul in Hanoi and of Shunji Kobayashi as Japanese Consul in Canton and concurrently in Hanoi were officially announced Monday.

Mokichi Fukushima was appointed as Third Secretary to the Jaapnese Legation in Colombia.

Last Saturday the Foreign Office appointed Seishiro Takahashi as First Secretary-Interpreter to the Japanese Embassy in the Soviet Union, and Hisashi Tsubiya as First Secretary-Interpreter to the Japanese Legation in Spain.

The Legation of Switzerland at Tokyo has announced the following appointments and promotions: Mr. Robert Hausheer, Legation Secretary to chief of the Section for Foreign interests; Mr. Ernst Ribi has been appointed Vice-Consul; Mr. Jacques Frey, Secretary to the Minister; and Mr. Alfred Kunz, Chancellor of the Section for Foreign interests.

There will be a Sylv[illegible] Service conducted by Pastor Theod[illegible] Jaeck[illegible] at the German Church, Naka Rokubancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, at 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

A German Sylvester Service will be held in the Yokohamo Union Church, The Bluff, by Pastor R. Hennigs on Wednesday at 4 p.m.

On Sunday, January 4 various bands inluding the Army band, the Navy band, the Trumpet band, the Drum and Flute band and others will gather in Hibiya Park and march through the city of Tokyo to cheer the citizens and celebrate the recent victories of the Imperial Forces.

The January performance of Noh plays presented by the Kanze Noh School will be given on Sunday, January 4, at 10 a.m. on the Noh stage of the school, Omagari-cho, Koishikawa-ku.

Today is the second and last day of the bazaar being held at the Thrift Shop, between Roppongi tram stop and the Hill Pharmacy.

The Young [illegible] Christian [illegible]tion i[illegible] sponsori[illegible] series on "The Spiritual Messages of World Famous Writers" to be given in the auditorium of the National Y.M.C.A., Mitoshiro-cho, Kanda-ku. Mr. Russell Durgin, of the Y.M.C.A., will speak on Milton, February 9; Tennyson, February 16; and on Emerson, February 23.

In admiration of the heroism and self-sacrifice shown by the Imperial Force in the war with America [illegible] Britain, Mr. Andrew Jehl, a Frenc[illegible] resident of Kobe, on December 24 [illegible] in a postal money order for ¥10 [illegible] be given as a New Year gift to the ch[illegible] of some pilot who has been killed [illegible] battle.

WITHOUT WARSHIPS AMERICA HELPLESS

Nation Whose Navy Is Annihilated Has No Chance to Rise, Observes Hamada

Any country whose navy is annihilated will have no more chance to rise again as history proves it and the truth can be applied to the United States. If, however, that country stands up again through its large industrial power, Japan will deal a final and vital blow to it, to see that it never rises again. So declared Vice-Admiral Kichijiro Hamada, at the round-table conference held under the auspices of the Japan Times and Advertiser on December 22.

The following is the concluding part of a series of articles dealing with the verbatim statements of admirals who attended the function.

T-A: We have heard that the dead- [illegible] effects of Japanese gunpowder were so thoroughgoing that many battleships had been split in two or had their decks stripped of totally.

Vice-Admiral Hamada: I don't know about that. As far as I know, even the Shimose gunpowder will have such effects. It cannot be imagined that any country is able to build a capital ship, which does not sink after having received 20 or 30 direct hits of air torpedoes. The Shimose gunpowder still is enough. If there is gunpowder stronger in effect, that will be better.

Maintaining Capital Ships

Vice-Admiral Mukaiyama: All capital ships of the world countries were built on the basis of restrictions provided for at the Washington Conference. A no-restriction warship construction race may take place in the future. Speaking in an illusory way, a 10,000-ton ship carrying 2,000 main guns may be built (Laughter). However, abolition of capital ships will not be the case even in the future.

T-A: When the Prince of Wales was completed, experiment was made by British Navy authorities whether the ship would sink or not under bombing. The result was that it was proved the ship would not sink.

Vice-Admiral Mukaiyama: It is dangerous to stand by the result of experiment. That the ship did not sink through bombing is supposed to have been judged by mere instances that it stood bombing on its part.

Warship Constantly Revolutionized

Rear-Admiral Hozumi: I perfectly agree with Vice-Admiral Mukaiyama. Warships and arms are invented anew through experiences of a new war. For example, as a result of the Battle of the Japan Sea, battleships were revolutionized. Another revolutionary change occurred after the Battle of Jutland. Remember, even a 16-inch shell explodes on deck. Incidentally, a capital ship's deck will not be blown up because the ship is built to stand the strength. After all, please bear in mind a battle is mainly settled by spirit. Also it must not be forgotten that capital ships form the mainstay of a fleet.

Vice-Admiral Wada: Let me say activities of the Japanese Air Forces are not men's, but god's.

T-A: Japan is occupying Pacific bases of the enemy one by one. How many bases are needed by Japan in the future? How will the enemy counteract Japan's occupation of their bases? Please enlighten us.

Japan Always Ready

Vice-Admiral Hamada: If the United States should attack us, that country will send large numbers of warships and aircraft. Pacific bases in that case will play a very, very important role. But for these bases, the war will not be advantageous to this country. It will be impossible as a matter of fact for that country to attack Japan direct from its Pacific Coast. Why, because our occupied bases will counteract the enemy airplane carriers.

A military base is "an unsunken airplane carrier." How many "sinking airplane carriers" may be brought to the Pacific by the enemy, these will not be of any practical value. That country will build bases nearer Japan and on constructing powerful airplanes will attempt to attack this country. But Japan will counteract this before the United States completes its preparations. Japan must ever be mindful of the fact that America has the largest building capacity in the world and, therefore, must take necessary counter-measures.

T-A: How about the idea of attacking from Rangoon way?

Vice-Admiral Hamada: Maybe the United States might occupy Rangoon, India and then Chiang Kai-shek's bases. If so, Japan must take necessary counter-steps. Of course, it takes
[illegible] to do so. America, however, is
[illegible] two years of preparations.
8. C[illegible] is the basis of the two
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[illegible] battle. [illegible]yway, the situation
[illegible]ployed in t[illegible]ed. In my opinion,
[illegible] middle of [illegible] years are ne-
[illegible] forces here [illegible] to start actual
[illegible]ihilated by the be[illegible]ase this cal-
9. Chiengchow Op[illegible] War II w[illegible]
[illegible] war machine cru[illegible] which [illegible] War Sector
[illegible] forces of the F[illegible]
which had penetrated Chiengchow by crossing the Yellow River. About 120,000 men fought against each other from the first part of October to the latter part of the month.

10. Japanese Air Squadron: During all these operations, the Japanese wings

companies. But all this should not be repeated again. Japan, it is true, lags behind Western countries in science. Fortunately, however, this has been more or less made good with the spirit of the soldiers and sailors. Hereafter, Japan must concentrate its energy on the promotion of scientific knowledge. In this connection, the educational system is required to be readjusted properly for this purpose.

Japan Controls Seas

Vice-Admiral Hamada: No war will be more significant than the War of Greater East Asia in the annals of the world. Nothing has imparted more change to the world than the success of Japan at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia for it made more or less concern on the national way of thinking in connection with the protracted warfare of the China Affair.

Like a thunderbolt from the blue, the news of that great success of December 8 flashed on the Japanese and the world. This has utterly dispersed melancholy, if any, from the mind of the whole Japanese people. The recent surprise attacks with unprecedented success have shone like the sun outshining all the stars. This is likened to be the opening of the Heavenly Cavern, flooding the whole universe with the sun's ray. Undoubtedly, historians in the future will write down pages of these surprise attacks in that it proved a turning-point of the world.

Now Japan's Sea and Air Power
has been extended over the P[illegible]ecember
Indian Ocean and South Se[illegible]es effected a
after, Japan will simp[illegible] and succeeded in
in sweeping out [illegible] to its knees on De-
over these areas. [illegible] this victory, the Amer-
tical and econom[illegible] British influences in China
tended there, I[illegible] completely eradicated.
never be def[illegible] these Japanese onslaughts and
Ja[illegible] victories have put fear into the heart of Chungking. General Chiang Kai-shek is still continuing to resist Japan. We wonder what Chungking thinks of the Japanese forces who are now engaged in liquidatings the Americans and the British who have humiliaten ani subjugaten China ever since the Opium War.

On the Manchoukuo and Siberian border, the Japanese Army has not relaxed its vigilance or preparation even for a moment. Every precaution has been taken. Steel defenses have been constructed.

The activities of the Japanese Army in the southern region since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia are as follows:

Southern Region: In close cooperation with Navy forces, the landing operations in various southern districts were successful, and at first the decisive air battles were fought in the Philippines and Malaya, destroying most of the enemy planes in the first ten days. In other areas, the Army air forces protected transports and bases, and also directly cooperated with land forces. The number of enemy planes destroyed by our air forces is

(Continued on Page 2)

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

1941-Brilliant Year in History of Japan

The year 1941 now passing into history has turned out to be one of the most brilliant years ever to be recorded in the annals of Japan. Not only does it rank at the topmost page of the Empire's history; it deserves to be written large in the history of the entire world as well, to say the least. To all East Asia the year which is passing is particularly important because it unfolded the first page in the story of the emancipation of the Asiatic nations from the bondage of the white man. The coming year will add a still greater responsibility to Japan as the leading nation of the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

A review of the highlights of the past year reveals the significance of the course of events which led to the outbreak of the course of events which led to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The year started with a pronounced manifestation of Japan's desire for peace. Never has Japan striven so desperately to maintain the peace of East Asia as she did this year, but never has she met with such obstructions.

Elimination of the gloomy clouds hovering over Sino-Japanese relations has been the constant desire of this country ever since the outbreak of the China Affair. The extent to which this country made all possible efforts for the stabilization of East Asia can be seen in the actions of the former Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye. In his now famous declaration before the session of the 76th Diet in January, Prince Konoye said with obvious emotion:

"The China Affair broke out when the first Konoye Cabinet was in power. This is the fifth year of the Affair. No ray of hope for its solution is discernible as yet. This is neither the responsibility of the military nor of anyone else. All this is my own responsibility. Before this Affair has yet been settled, another serious situation has come to confront the nation. Looking back upon my responsibility since the Affair broke out, I have made up my mind to offer my utmost services to the State even though they may not be effective."

His declaration is still vivid in the memory of the Japanese nation. Why is it then that the China Affair has not yet been solved even though the Japanese Army and Navy have scored sweeping victories on all sides? The root cause has been the dastardly attempts on the part of the United States and Britain to disturb the peace of East Asia by standing behind the Chungking regime. These countries have cared nothing for the position and the motives of Japan as the stabilizing force in East Asia. They have been the constant disturbers of the peace of East Asia and of the world. Still, however, Japan endured the distressing situation with the utmost forbearance out of the sole aim of preserving the peace of East Asia.

How strenuously Japan has worked for the attainment of this objective is revealed by her mediation between Thailand and French Indo-China over their border dispute in March and her efforts to induce the two countries to conclude a treaty of peace in May. Japan also engaged in negotiations with the Netherlands East Indies in an attempt to secure friendly economic relations, although the results were not satisfactory. In May an economic agreement was concluded, however, between Japan and French Indo-China. This agreement constitutes ample proof of Japan's peaceful intentions in connection with the establishment of an East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The conclusion of the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact when Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka of the Konoye Cabinet visited Moscow in March was also prompted by Japan's keen desire to secure peace in the North.

The United States and Great Britain nevertheless, continued with unremitting vigor their reckless efforts to bring Japan to her knees: Japan's peaceful efforts were trampled upon. These countries stood behind the scenes during the economic negotiations between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies and tried to hamper their progress as they did with almost all other pending issues. This situation necessarily forced Japan to solve matters through direct contact with the wirepullers.

In consequence the Japan-American parleys were then started in April. The Batavia Conference had to be suspended as the result of a lack of sincerity on the part of the Government of the Netherlands East Indies. Orders had to be issued for the immediate withdrawal of Kenkichi Yoshizawa, chief envoy of the conference. When Japan succeeded in mediating the border dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China, these enemy countries as well as the Netherlands East Indies started their encircling tactics more pronouncedly than ever. Not only militarily, but also economically they began to tighten their coils around Japan's neck.

As the Japan-American parely progressed, it became known that the United States was proposing to Japan terms which this country could not under any circumstance accept. About the middle of May the Japanese Government made a counter proposal based on fair and realistic grounds. When the German-Soviet War broke out on June 22, the international situation assumed an aspect exceedingly difficult to evaluate from surface appearances. The Japanese Government thereupon held an epoch-making conference before the Throne to deal with the situation, and on July 2 decided upon a most vital national policy. Affected by the rapid change that developed in the positions of Germany and the Soviet Union as the result of their war, the Japan-American conversations developed in a direction more disadvantageous to this country. Due to a temporary lull in the German-Soviet war, the United States began to bring increasing pressure to bear on Japan. That country came to assume an attitude toward East Asia which was far more aggressive and arrogant than ever before.

A shake-up of the second Konoye Cabinet was threatened in the midst of this difficult situation. The Konoye Cabinet, after undergoing reorganization twice during the year, once in April and again in June, finally resigned en bloc on July 16. The third Konoye Cabinet was inducted on July 18. However, there was no change in the fundamental policy of Japan with respect to coping with the international situation, as it had been decided upon previously at the Imperial Conference. In accordance with this policy, a treaty concerning the joint defense of French Indo-China by Japan and France was concluded. Two days following this, Japanese troops effected a peaceful march into southern French Indo-China.

The United States then took the initiative in causing Britain and the Netherlands East Indies to join her in carrying out the freezing of assets against Japan. An embargo on the export of petroleum products to Japan followed next, culminating in a wholesale economic pressure upon this country.

In the midst of this adverse international situation confronting Japan on all sides, Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye sent a personal message to President Roosevelt in August, notwithstanding which the Japan-American conversations entered into a very critical stage. Serious efforts continued to be made to save the Pacific situation by the third Konoye Cabinet during the subsequent three months of its existence. It, however, went out of power upon its resignation on October 16.

The consequent appearance of the Tojo Cabinet manifested Japan's adamant resolution to break through the unsatisfactory international situation. The overthrow of the intolerable policy of the United States and the British Empire at the cost of an inevitable war became the purpose of Japan.

Simultaneously with the concentration of Japan's political efforts on the international situation, perfection of the domestic structure of the State was carried out to leave nothing undone in preparation for the great war which ensued. It was finally in December that Japan broke with the United States and Britain to launch the war of Greater East Asia.

WASHINGTON TALKS HIDDEN IN SECRECY

American Quarters and Newspapers Non-Committal on FDR-Churchill Parley

D.N.B.

LISBON, December 29.—Nothing more than what happened on the surface of the Washington talks between Britain and the United States was made known by official American quarters. Also American and British newspapers do not give any more details in their comments about these talks apart from enthusiastically praising the Anglo-American collaboration. For instance, nothing was revealed regarding the extent of U. S. help for Singapore and as to when the Lease-Lend deliveries will be resumed. The New York Times states that an agreement had been reached on increasing considerably U. S. armament production in 1942. Since this, however, had been predicted already at the outbreak of the war in the Pacific by all competent
[illegible]thorities in Washington such an
[illegible]ment could not have offered suf-
[illegible]centive for a visit of Prime
[illegible]urchill to Washington.
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West [illegible]rginia—the confrontation at
Geneva [illegible]nd London in 1928, 1930 and
1936—[illegible] discussion of new Japanese
warshi[illegible] in 1938—the naval expansion
progra[illegible] of Admiral Stark of the United
States—[illegible]ll these have developed into
the fa[illegible] of actually fighting in the
Pacific [illegible]o decide the issue.
"I, [illegible]ing discussed all these prob-
lems, [illegible]not regard the present Pacific
naval [illegible]ar as an accidental development.
I thin[illegible] that it was unavoidable fate.
The [illegible]irpitz naval fleet plan of Ger-
many [illegible]d the Fisher counter program of
Great [illegible]ritain in 1899 led to actual fight-
ing, [illegible] years later. This history in the
North [illegible]ea is now to be repeated in the
Pacific [illegible] after all.
"Th[illegible] Japan-American war will be
decid[illegible] in two places, first on the sea
and [illegible]cond within respective coun-

Knox, Henry Stimson, General Marshall, Major-General Arnold, Admiral Stark, Admiral King, Admiral Pound, Lord Beaverbrook, Harry Hopkins, General Dill and Air-Marshal Portak.

All that Secretary of the Navy Knox would say when questioned by newspapermen was that the conference was progressing most satisfactorily. The U.S. Secretary of War, Henry Stimson, was even more reticent in his reply stating that all was "fine." Authoritative quarters later told the journalists that the questions pertaining to the conduct of the war had ranged first and those relating to supplies and war material production secondly.

President Roosevelt discussed these latter questions with the British and American officials shortly before the conference began. Prior to the conference the President held his weekly Cabinet meeting at which Prime Minister Churchill was present. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, who arrived in Washington on Friday morning had a long talk with Cordell Hull. They both then went over to the White House in order to take part in President Roosevelt's conference.

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"International
decisive influence [illegible] the war. It is a psychological war, needless to say. It is the question of the people's morale. It is because the Japan-America war will be a prolonged one. Both Japan and the United States are geographically so featured as not to permit the landing of the enemy. What will land and invade is not troops but elements of spiritual dissension. Extreme tension does not last long. A long war weakens
[illegible] don't must be revi[illegible]
[illegible]s spirit must be refreshed.
[illegible] most important. Its import-
[illegible]an even equal that of sea battles,
and it must be recognized as inseparable. As it will be explained later, the sea battle between Japan and the United States will necessarily be long. Unless the home front is maintained throughout the long war, it will be impossible to win the war, even though we win sea battles.

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[illegible]y, and then
imagine [illegible] failure. Of course, sea battles will be fought in many districts, and as it is impossible to consider all cases, let us take up the main battle.

"The American naval tactics known to Japan is the so-called ring formation. In short, it is a plan to bring the capital ships several thousand miles out to fight a decisive battle. If they meet the enemy on their way, the plan

(Continued on Page 2)

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FILIPINOS AFRAID OF OWN AIRPLANES

Blind Action of U.S. Bombers Regarded Dangerous by Islanders

The blind action of U.S. bombers in the Philippines is regarded dangerous even by islanders themselves, who say, "Those planes, though they belong to us, can hardly be relied upon in their selection of targets. That is why the people who are not very much perturbed at the appearance of the Japanese bombers will run for their lives at the sight of American planes."

This was revealed last Saturday by Commander Yukitoshi Michiba of a Japanese Army air force when he returned to a certain air base from his Manila air raid, the Yomiuri correspondents reported from the base in the Philippines, Sunday. The paper says that the correspondents chanced to meet the commander when he arrived from the air front. Commander Michiba told his air battle experiences to the correspondents in the following manner:

"The fall of Manila is now only a question of time. The Imperial land and air forces, while the home front is suffering from the increasing winter cold, are operating under scorching heat.'

"The combined forces of Americans and Filipinos in the islands consist mostly of the latter. These Filipinos, mainly because of their over-estimation of the American strength, have so far meekly followed their leaders' orders. As time goes on, however, this confidence in the Americans is gradually declining, which is well proven in the recent report of a riot in several localities in the islands.

"Regarding the fighting strength of the Filipinos themselves, we need not be concerned. It is usual to see these men easily driven back by a slight push by the Japanese forces. The resistance in the air, too, is found daily weakening. Very seldom do we meet with any enemy air unit regularly formed. It is only lone planes that we are accustomed to find over enemy positions. These planes however quickly disappear at the sight of our fighters.

"Often, mistakes are made in the selection of landing fields by these enemy planes. A few days ago, it occurred that an enemy plane landed on one of our air bases. The plane was later found to have landed thinking the field belonged to their side.

"The other day, I met with a strange experience when many Filipino noncombatants ran into their shelters at the appearance of friendly planes, though they remained rather unperturbed when Japanese bombers were overhead. The reason was soon furnished by one of the war captives. He said that the natives very well know the blind manner of bombing by the American planes, which, he alleged, could hardly be relied on to not hitting noncombatants. In this respect, he added, Japanese planes were most trusted because their bombing regularly avoided non-military establishments.

"The pacification moves in the hands of the Japanese are going on successfully. All in all the complete occupation of the Philippines, which I believe is the only way to save the islanders from American grip, will be realized in a few days."

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PACIFIC WAR STRATEGY STUDIED BY ROOSEVELT

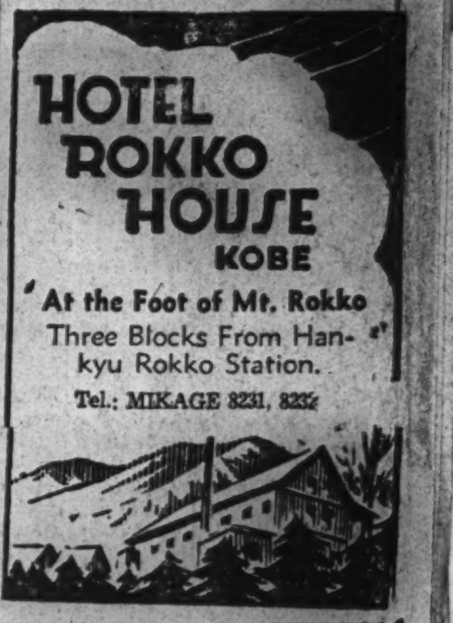
Holds Meeting With Defence Chiefs—P.I. Said Discussed—British Absent

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 28.—United States military strategy in the Pacific is believed to have been discussed during a one and a half hours' conference of military leaders called today by President Roosevelt, according to a report received here from Washington.

Although no official announcement was made, the fact that British representatives were not present at the meeting, led informed quarters to surmise that the Philippine situation principally was discussed at the conference.

Officials present were Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, Major-General Henry H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff, Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet.



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2d page 1

DEFAMATION BASIS OF BRITISH TACTICS

Every Class of Briton Is Master Of This Art of Slandering Third Persons

The following interesting article entitled "Defamation, A Political Weapon" by Jens Erdmann from the German daily Voelkischer Beobachter of Berlin is translated and released in Tokyo by the Transocean news agency.

Great Britain, the island kingdom on the periphery of Europe, forms geographically not a part of the latter in the same sense as the continental countries. This is an indisputable fact, which is paralleled by a corresponding one in the cultural field. Also from the aspect of European culture, the British are standing at the outskirts of the Continent, especially so since only comparatively late they grew to be part of this culture. This insular position of theirs as far as culture is concerned offers an explanation why the British character for centuries has been lacking certain common European traits. In this connection one need only remember the peculiar and characteristic British demeanor toward foreigners, or, to give another illustration, their non-creative attitude toward music and perhaps even to everything of an aesthetic nature.

On the other hand, the British for centuries have brought certain traits of character to a much higher perfection than most Continental-European peoples. One of these traits is their mania for defamation. In private life already, every Continental who has occasion to get to know the British among themselves, is struck by how great deal of their everyday conversation is given to slandering non-present third persons. This take place corresponding to the social and educational level of those concerned, in forms which extend from clumsily whispered insinuations to that socialite art of calumniation for which the British world has coined its own phrase, namely "to damn with faint praise."

Master of Slandering

This special talent has enabled the British ruling classes for hundreds of years in their foreign policy to develop the defamation of a rival or of an adversary into a deliberate and masterly wielded instrument of their power policy.

The actual period of growth of the British art of defamation falls into the 14th to 16th centuries, that is into an era in which many of the permanent British traits of character found their final expression. In those days, in the mediaeval tussles with the Scots and during the heroic period of the Hundred Years War with France, the British ruling classes created a system of defamation which already then proved so efficient that since that time it had only to be finished, perfected in certain aspects and adapted to technical circumstances.

In short, this system may be designated as that of total defamation.

This total defamation does not confine itself to criticizing certain deeds or traits of the opponent. Its aim is rather a totality of calumniation or, to put it in other words, to rob the adversary of his honorable name. In order to attain this end everything that may be known about the adversary, that may somehow set him apart, is presented in a slanderous way, criticized disparagingly and interpreted as hatefully as possible. Thus, out of thousands of distorted traits an image of the opponent is created which can only be likened to a horrifying caricature.

This also explains why it is not a coincidence at all that the Briton—who in creative arts generally lags rather far behind other artistically gifted peoples like the Italians, Germans and French—is acknowledgedly leading in one field of depictive art, namely in hateful political caricatures.

In order to accomplish the total defamation of an opponent British propaganda casts its slanderous aspersions on the opponent's entire culture and civilization, his historical traditions, the great personages in his past and present, his women, his ideology and religion, and last but not least on the character of the opposed people as a whole.

Propaganda of Hate

Such a popaganda of hate, when successfully carried out, naturally has the effect that all feelings of sympathy and solidarity, which others might entertain toward the adversary, are destroyed and that the latter under the name of papist, antichrist or heathen, barbarian or Hun, criminal, devil or savage, or even as a rabid cur is made into an object of general abhorrence. Thus the rival or adversary is diplomatically checkmated by withdrawing from under him the basis of equality and of equal moral rights. It becomes impossible for the alleged criminal to negotiate any longer with his alleged judge on an equal footing. This constitutes the power-political idea and purpose of defamation propaganda.

Once again it must be emphasized that for centuries such propaganda of total defamation has been a privilege of the British ruling classes. Not a single Continental nation in the course of its entire history has made itself so thoroughly an apostle of lies and slander.

For over five centuries the first great masterpiece of British defamation has been lingering in European memory: the propaganda campaign conducted by British princes, bishops, lords, barons and clerics which denounced the great and pure leaderess of the French Nation in the Hundred Years War, Joan of Arc, as a witch and harlot, and after a "trial" of the type as repeatedly staged in British history "convicted" her of her crimes and burned her at the stake.

This initial brilliant and telling example of British defamation propaganda is typical, inasmuch as from then on with perfect conformity, with absolute unscrupulousness and with all means of lies and distortion at their disposal, the British ruling classes in every one of their foreign-political struggles have undertaken to depict the opposing leader as immoral and untrustworthy, as a faithless liar and criminal, and even as a child of Satan. Time and again he is described as a monster in the semblance of man, as a Nero or Caligula, as a Nebukadnezar, Ghengis Khan or Attila.

One need only remember the brutalities committed by British propagandists against Philipp of Spain, when officially licensed pirates under a Royal Charter sailed from English ports with the slogan "to singe the beard of the King of Spain". One has only to point out the campaign of hatred which had Mary, Queen of Scots, as its victim; the defamatory propaganda directed against Admiral de Ruyter, Louis XIV and Napoleon; against Abraham Lincoln and President Kruger, and last but not least the campaign which culminated in the slogan "Hang the Kaiser!" Thus time-honored British tradition leads in a straight line from the slanderous treatment of Joan of Arc to the calumniations, insults and threats which London today is hurling against Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

Distorted True Picture

In order to further their aggressive struggle against Spain the British ruling classes a century after the conclusion of the Hundred Years War evolved under the name of "papistry" or "popery" a distorting caricature of the great Latin-Catholic culture, from which the good name of Spain in countries coming under the influence of the English language and literature has never been quite able to recover.

At the same time the British developed to perfection other variations of their defamatory methods. Prominent among these were lies about colonial crimes and mismanagement. Already in those days Spain was accused of neglecting to look after the physical and spiritual welfare of the Indian natives in her American colonies so badly that the remaining Christian mankind could not possibly stand by any longer and see the poor Indian natives writhing under Spanish "oppression". To a retrospective historian it must be very interesting and disclosing in this connection that in the Spanish-American world the Indians and part of their culture are still surviving and prospering even today, while wherever British "protection" was extended to them they suffered physical extirpation or at least intellectual downfall.

Here it must be pointed out that ever since Britain's struggle with Spain this variation of propaganda, which alleges incompetence and criminality in colonial matters, has become a standard fixture in British defamatory tradition. Holland and France could not escape it, and neither could Germany.

Another species of British calumniatory technique, which ever since then has been manipulated to perfection by the British ruling classes, made a first appearance during the Anglo-Spanish struggle. This is the trick to draw attention to some particular institution of the people in for being slandered, grotesquely to caricature it and then describe it as characteristic for the entire cultural makeup of the opponent. As an illustration one may cite the propagandistic exploitation by British writers, clerics and politicians of the Spanish Inquisition. On the other hand, the religious persecutions in England during the Reformation and Counter-Reformation, which may be likened to the Inquisition, have in no other country been made use of to propagate similarly extreme conclusions regarding British culture and ideology.

Ever since, this trick of pointing out, caricaturing and over-emphasizing a singular trait of the enemy in order to defame his total appearance has likewise been traditional British calumniatory technique, be it to denounce the French Revolution as anarchism or to prevent a just appreciation of the German character, German politics and things German in general, by ceaselessly inventing horror-inspiring caricatures which, according to circumstances, are labelled as Prussianism, militarism, etc.

Deluge of Lies

When in the 17th and 18th centuries France's power on the Continent was again in the ascendant, Britain, just as in the Hundred Years War, again turned the full force of her by then fully developed defamatory technique against her neighbor across the Channel. Only the apex of this calumniation campaign may be mentioned here namely the deluge of lies [illegible] hate inspired distortions with which the progressive ideals of the French Revolution were defiled in Britain.

Regarding this campaign of lies directed at France, her traditions, her culture and her ideals, which lasted over a century, one variation of slander, which was given its due share also in other British defamation campaigns, but which since that time has been especially applied to France, must be particularly pointed out, and that is the defamation of enemy women. Everyone with only a superficial knowledge of the literature published in Britain until about two generations ago knows what a distorted picture of the French women the British ruling classes and their scribes have created, a caricature from which her reputation in countries under the influence of English literature has never quite recovered.

Ridiculed German Women

For two generations now the world has been witnessing how British propaganda under the name of "Hausfrau" has evolved a fundamentally different, but none the less despicable caricature of the German woman: the picture of a physically repellent, uneducated and servile creature, allegedly concentrating her entire narrow-minded interest on "Kirche, Kueche, Kinder"—church, kitchen and children. And the artfulness of British slander actually succeeded in making the entire western world accept this ridiculous falsified picture as a true representation of the German woman.

This shameless attack on the reputation of enemy women is also a traditionally established and permanent feature of the historic defamatory methods which the British ruling classes developed in the course of centuries.

Britain's temporary rivalries with Holland in the 17th century, Russia in the 19th century, and with the United States from the time of the Declaration of Independence until about 1895, with unswerving regularity produced similar, if less sharply accentuated calumniatory caricatures of these nations, their great personages, of their colonization methods, their peculiarities, their women, in brief of their culture in general.

Out of the deluge of these "minor" defamatory campaigns only the climax of one of them may be shortly mentioned here: the propagandistic attack against the United States of America and its greatest statesman during the Civil War.

President Lincoln's famous proclamation which liberated the Negro slaves was misrepresented by the British press in an extremely hateful and hostile manner. The London Times and the Morning Herald formed the vanguard in this highly inappropriate and undignified treatment of this proclamation and its author. Expressions which are customary in Great Britain for such and similar occasions, like brutality, barbarism, criminality and others were hurled at the high-minded liberator of slaves. Thus, by calling him a swindler, a Judas and so forth, the British ruling classes in their own British way admitted President Lincoln to that noble succession of great national leaders which now extends from Joan of Arc to Adolf Hitler.

The entire American nation in those days even did not escape being ca[illegible] the "scum of the earth," a "s[illegible]" among the nations" and its [illegible]duct an "orgy [illegible] tically likened to the British form of Government, was at that time by a British spokesman denounced as the "blind tyranny of a debased mob." How familiar all this must sound to the Germans today!

Disappeared in Nineties

The deluge of British propaganda and calumniation against the United States with all its characteristics began to give out only in the eighties of last century. It finally disappeared in the nineties when Britain's political leaders began to realize that American might had definitely outgrown all possibilities of an attack and interference by the British Empire. And corresponding to this growing recognition of their American rival's superiority, British political leaders and spokesmen discovered that the Yankees did no longer personify "despicable boastfulness and savagery based on vulgarity and cowardice," as the London Times had previously put it, but a germane democracy with the same high ideals as cherished by Great Britain herself.

At any rate, the American example shows the second alternative to evade London's caluminatory tactics. The first is, of course, to remain small and powerless enough so as not to appear to the British ruling classes as a possible source of danger. The other one is to become so powerful as to force the British leaders to acknowledge the absolute power-political superority of their rival. When compelled to adopt this alternative, as demonstrated by the American example, Britain discards defamation and professes cordial friendship instead

Since 1905 approximately it has been Germany's turn to become the target of British defamatory tatics. In the second half of the 19th century already, the first signs of this campaign against German culture and ideology could be observed, that is—true to the traditional program—precisely at the moment when the German people began to rise to political importance and power and thereby became a possible rival in the British sphere of domination.

The new role on the world stage, which Britain since that time has been trying to assign to Germany, namely that of "world scoundrel," is to a retrospective historian all the more revealing, since British literature in the years preceding the German unification professed quite a friendly and sympathetic attitude toward German culture, traditions and leading personages; at any rate as far as it dealt with them at all. Especially the first half of the 19th century may be described as an era of pro-Germanism in Britain, and this friendly attitude which lasted from the reign of Frederick the Great well into the generation of Carlisle, went actually far beyond mere literary allusions. It began to waver in the years which witnessed the foundation of the second German Empire. And finally it changed into outspoken hostility around 1905, that is beginning at the moment when political Britain in conjunction with France had made up her mind jointly to march against Germany diplomatically, and if necessary militarily.

This kind of development is typical for British defamatory methods: At any given time in European history the tendency and vehemence of the calumniation of a rival corresponded to the respective intensity of Britain's power-political requirements and to the antagonism in the political sphere. Throughout Britain's history any decisions taken by her political leadership were immediately followed by corresponding propagandistic efforts.

(To Be Continued)

Talk Things Over

Fliers of Thailand and Japan are having a friendly chat before taking off. The Thai aces are proudly pointing out the insignia of their warplane to the Japanese aces. This photo was taken at a certain base along the front where the Thai-Japanese combination is chasing out the intruding British as is exemplified by the ancient Thai warrior of the insignia who is drawing his sword preparatory to giving battle. (Censored by the War Ministry)

New Commander Of Pacific Fleet Arrives in Hawaii

Domei

LISBON, December 27.—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, new Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, today arrived in Honolulu to assume his post, according to a dispatch received here from Honolulu.

Admiral Nimitz succeeds Admiral Husband Kimmel, former Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and concurrently of the Pacific Fleet, who has been relieved of both commands for his responsibility in the Hawaiian disaster on December 8 when the major portion of the United States naval strength in the Pacific was annihilated by Japanese naval and air forces.

Give Tea Party

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 23.—Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, and Dr. Chu Min-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, jointly gave a tea party at the German-Swiss Returned Students' Association at 4:30 p.m. yesterday, attended by [illegible]rge number of Chinese and [illegible] high officials and military [illegible] ka, Japan[illegible] sting

AUSTRALIA COUNTS ON SOVIET'S HELP

Premier Curtin Decides to Divorce Britain and Rely on U.S. and Others

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, December 29.—The first attack against Winston Churchill's war policy was made by the Australian Prime Minister John Curtin. He unmistakably made it clear that Australia from now on would work more closely together with the United States than with Great Britain.

It appears that this move of the Australian Premier is in the first line directed against Mr. Churchill's present negotiations in Washington taking place without the participation of Australia. The annoyance caused in Australia by the heavy, bloody losses of her troops in Greece, Crete and in Africa which is frankly being expressed by all Australian papers furnished the background for the article of the Australian Premier published by the Melbourne Herald. He declared that the Australian Government was entering the year 1942 without illusions.

"We suggested a reciprocal Anglo-Soviet Russian agreement in order to prevent Japanese aggression. This was at that time rejected and considered as premature. With equal realism we should now look forward to aid from Soviet Russia against Japan and toward a solid barrier against the Axis Powers. We refused to accept the dictum that the Pacific conflict is a subordinate segment only of the general conflict. The Government regards the Pacific struggle as one in which the United States and Australia should have free hand in all military matters.

"I make it clear that Australia is looking toward America with utmost sympathy despite all our traditional links of friendship with Great Britain. We know Britain's problems. We know her constant threat of invasion and we know the danger of dispersing the strength. And we also know the British opinion that Australia can go while Britain will still hold out! It is, however, Australia's strong determination not to go!"

Premier Curtin then pointed out that Australia would exert all her energy at drafting a plan together with the U.S.A. which might strengthen the confidence of the Australian people that finally Australia would be able to hold out in this battle until the storm of the battle would be turning against the enemy. In conclusion Mr. Curtin declared in his article, which aroused greatest sensation in Australia, that his policy was aimed at enlisting Soviet Russia's help and at drafting a joint plan with the U.S.A. together with Chungking, Britain and the N.E.I. about a general Pacific policy.

TURK FARMS UNDER STATE

Government Preparing Bill to Confiscate Stocks of Grain

Transocean

ANKARA, December 19.—The entire Turkish agricultural production will be placed under State control, it was learned from reliable circles today.

The Turkish Government is at present preparing a bill empowering it to confiscate stocks of grain and to decide on the question as to the increase or decrease of areas to be tilled with certain kinds of grain, in keeping with the needs of the country.

Violations of the Government's regulations in this respect are to be punished by fines up to Turkish £10,000 or by prison terms of up to 18 months.

POLICY OF TURKEY STAYS UNCHANGED

Keeps Neutrality But Ever on Alert and Preparedness for War

D.N.B.

ANKARA, December 29.—Turkey's foreign policy at the close of the year remains what it has been during the six months which have elapsed since June 18, 1941, when the German-Turkish friendship pact was signed. Allied by the Pact of Ankara to Great Britain and linked by the ties of mutual friendship with Germany, Turkey's policy continues to remain essentially neutral although it is accompanied by a constant watchfulness and by a continually increasing preparedness for war.

The editor of the paper "Ulus" who is generally regarded as reflecting official opinion recently wrote that Turkey would remain neutral as long as the belligerent Powers respected this neutrality but that Turkey would resist with utmost determination and with all resources at her disposal any attempt from outside to influence the policy of Turkey. These remarks attracted all the more attention as they were written at a time when the British conference at Cairo decided to take measures for an intensification of the military operations in the Near East.

The Turkish declaration of neutrality with regard to the war in the Pacific clearly showed that Turkey did not accept any obligations as a consequence of the application of the provisions of the U.S. Lend-Lease Act toward Turkey. In this connection the semi-official Ulus expressly stated: "If we admit the application of the Lease-Lend Act to Turkey this admission is not conditioned by any undertaking directed against German."

Political circles here are emphasizing that the constant stress laid on the independence of Turkey's foreign policy, is all the more comprehensible since it was only natural that the country's interests should be bound up to those of Germany to a certain extent as long as Turkey's hereditary enemy, Russia, had not yet definitely been defeated. Notwithstanding her neutrality Turkey is not less affected by the outbreak of the war in the Pacific than other countries since this extension of the conflict will probably mean the cessation of the supplies from the U.S.A. and Great Britain.

Consequently, during the past few weeks, increased efforts have been made by Turkey to put into operation the commercial agreement concluded with Germany last October and with regard to which great difficulties have to be overcome in the field of transports. Every effort is being made by the Ankara Government to ensure adequate supplies of the daily necessities.

All the important articles like food and consumption goods have been sequestrated by the State and will shortly be rationed. The Government is in the possession of extensive powers for the control of the entire Turkish agricultural production and its adaption to the needs of the population. This farsighted system of rationalization of production is considered by the Turkish Government to be the indispensable guarantee of the independence of the country's foreign policy.

To Hold Graduation

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 23.—The Magistrates Training Institute will hold graduation ceremonies for its 3rd and 4th term classes in the auditorium of the Ministry of Interior on December 26. Prior to the graduation ceremonies the authorities of the Institute will lead the magistartes to pay homage to Dr. Sun's Mausoleum on the morning of December 24.

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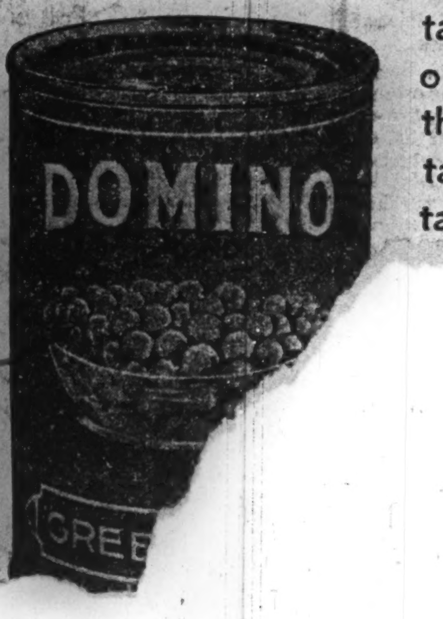
GREEN PEAS

"The more particular you are . . the more you'll like them!"

Tiny, tender green garden peas picked at the right time and packed under sanitary conditions [illegible] order to [illegible] the fines[illegible] tables [illegible] tabl[illegible]



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NURSE or experienced children's maid for two children of one and four years, wanted immediately by German family. Good salary. Kindermann, 2919, Nishi 4-chome, Magome-machi, Omori-ku.

WANTED by German family at Yokohama, experienced and reliable first and second amahs. Apply Box 426, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

AMAH experienced in German cooking, seeks position in household of one or two. Box 430, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGNER, age 33, experienced in accounting, cost accounting and general office routine, seeks position. Apply P. O. Box 89, Yokohama.

HOUSEKEEPER, reliable Japanese woman, seeks position. Box 432, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE, 37, brought up and educated in America, fluent in Japanese as well, seeks position as an assistant or secretary to a foreigner. Apply Box 427, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WELL experienced amah, with good references, seeks position, speaks English, apply Miss Baba, c/o Fukushima, 105, 3-chome, Uenomachi, Nakaku, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

BACHELOR requires immediately 1 or 2 well furnished rooms, bath, or small furnished house, Kojimachi-ku preferred. Answers stating terms to Frey, Swiss Legation, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

HOUSE, entirely furnished including linen and silver, suitable for a single person. Apply Yamada, 61, 2-chome, Ichibei-cho, Azabu-ku.

HOUSE, furnished completely including silver and linen, suitable for bachelor. Apply Suzuki, 60, 2-chome, Ichibei-cho, Azabu-ku.

TWO houses, floor space 40 tsubo, two-storied, basement, store room; dining room, drawing room, amah's room downstairs; two bedrooms, bathroom upstairs respectively. Apply Ryotaro Kobayashi, 6 Ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

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[illegible] will be arranged by [illegible] Sosai Co., Ltd., 6 [illegible]ojimachi-ku, Tel. [illegible] ll legal formal- [illegible] police [illegible] be [illegible]

For Sale

COMPLETE dinner set, 140 pieces, also polished crystal set, 54 glasses, 12 crystal plates, all best foreign make. Apply Box 421, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GOLF clubs, George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; US Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo.

SMALL car, economical, Chevrolet 1935, six cylinders, in perfect condition. Four doors, sedan. Please write to Box 431, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 139, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama. Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel. 2-6426 c/o Kanakuraya.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku. Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 3-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

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HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. (Graduate U.S.C. & U. of Penn.). Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. (Graduate Maryland Univ.). Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

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HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

JUJIN Hospital, near North Entrance of Shimbashi Station besides Dobashi bridge. Skin and blood disease specialist. Patients accepted. Hours, until 9 p.m. German and English spoken.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-sogo Building, Kyobashi tram cross[illegible] Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin disease specialist. English [illegible] German spoken. Hours [illegible] p.m., until noon on S[illegible] days. 1 Ginza-nishi [illegible] of Taya Store on [illegible] Sukiyabashi, a fe[illegible] Hotel side entra[illegible]

DRS. Ogawa [illegible] and Opto[illegible] glasses [illegible] nd 1-5 [illegible] p

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,352 (THE 16th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1941 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

CHINA WAR RESULT OF 1941 REVIEWED

Army Spokesman Reveals Work of Japanese Forces Engaged on China Continent During Year Now Ending

ULTIMATE VICTORY CLAIMED FACILITATED

Sweeping Operations Over Wide Areas Marked by Successes—Over 300,000 Enemy Troops Killed—94,826 Men Captured

329,927	Chungking men killed.
94,826	Chungking prisoners taken.
91,386	Small guns captured.
3,441	Light machine guns taken.
637	Cannons seized.

This was the result of the Japanese operations on the China mainland in the fight to crush Chungking, Captain Ohira, member of the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters, stated Tuesday as he gave a summary of the China affair for the year 1941.

Captain Ohira released the following information:

1. The spectacular and successful large-scale operations of the Japanese Army in the China affair have definitely assured an easy victory for the Japanese nation in the War of Greater East Asia.

2. Chungking's defensive power and its power to resist have been paralyzed.

3. Japan's successes in Hongkong, the Philippine Islands and the Malay region have given this country the upper hand in the War of Greater East Asia.

4. In the north, all preparations have been completed for any emergency, come what may. The defenses are impregnable.

The operations of the Japanese Army during the year, 1941, along the 20,000 mile front were as follows:

China: When the year 1940 appeared over the horizon, the Japanese struck against the axle of the Chungking army and during a period of one month on the average, the Japanese land forces engaged the enemy in more than 2,000 battles and skirmishes. That these achievements of the Japanese Army on the continent will be no small deciding factor in the War of Greater East Asia to bring it to a victorious end cannot be doubted.

[illegible] **Yunan Operations:** In the battle here in which more than 100,000 officers and men took part and lasted from the latter part of January to February, the Japanese land units succeeded in smashing the Chungking army of General Tangen-po of the Fifth War Sector.

2. **Hupei Operations:** This military operation took place from the middle of February to the beginning of March, involving more than 50,000 men. This area was the battleground of the Chungking forces and the Chinese Communists. After liquidating the enemy forces here, the Japanese Army aided the National Government of China at Nanking in extending its influence over this territory.

3. **Blockade:** Four times, from late February to the middle of April, the Japanese land contingents stormed the shores of South China and made landings. Then with lightning speed, they demolished the Chungking supply bases located on this part of the coast.

4. **Chugen Warfare:** The Japanese annihilated the 200,000 soldiers of the regular central army of Chungking in a battle which lasted from the early part of May to the middle of June, involving 250,000 men.

5. **Tungkiang Operations:** The Japanese Army smashed the Chungking forces which had infiltrated Huichow. About 20,000 men took part in the operation, beginning from the middle of May

6. **Chincha-Chipien Region:** The base of the Chinese Communist forces in North China was completely demolished by this operation which occurred from the middle of August to the middle of October. More than 70,000 soldiers were engaged in the fight.

7. **Local Pacification Operation:** This is taking place in Central China through the earnest cooperation of the National Government of China at Nanking. The operation was started in July and is still continuing, with remarkable successes.

8. **Changsha Operation:** The Chungking army of the Ninth War Sector was smashed beyond recognition by this battle. More than 300,000 men were deployed in the fight, which began in the middle of September. The Chungking forces here were completely annihilated by the beginning of October.

9. **Chiengchow Operation:** The Japanese war machine crushed the Chungking forces of the First War Sector which had penetrated Chiengchow by crossing the Yellow River. About 120,000 men fought against each other from the first part of October to the latter part of the month.

10. **Japanese Air Squadron:** During all these operations, the Japanese wings of the army carried out devastating raids against the Chungking outposts such as Chungking, Lanchow, Kumming and other hinterland bases. On the Yangtze, they attacked the enemy ships ocated on the river and bombed the supply route of the Chungking regime in Yunnan.

Results of the Operations from January, 1941 to October 1941:

1. Chungking losses....329,927 killed.
2. Chungking prisoners....94,826 soldier
3. War materials captured....637 cannons of all kinds; 3,441 light machine guns; 91,386 small guns; 16 lorries 85 freight cars; 3 portant have been islted here.
4. Chungking airplanes....16

Our losses: 957 killed.

Chungking Paralyzed

Through these various operations, the Japanese forces have completely paralyzed the Chungking regime from carrying out an offensive. For instance, at the battle of Chintung, the Japanese only lost 3 men while the enemy losses were enormous. Beisdes the number killed, more than 3 000 prisoners were taken in this battle, including the Commander-in-Chief of that sector.

The defeat inflicted on the Chungking army was reflected in the economic situation of that regime. Prices of commodities rose by 30 times over the price existing at the time of the outbreak of the China affair while the rate of the fapi has taken a dismal slump. More than 1,000,000,000 yuan of inconvertible fapi notes are being turned out monthly by the printing press. The blockade and the landing operations conducted at the bases of the Chungking supply route by the Japanese are breaking down the Then on December 8. the War of Chungking economic machine.

Greater East Asia broke out. Immediately on the declaration of this war, the Japanese Army took over the interests of the enemy nationals in China and on December 12 liquidated the enemy forces at Kowloon. On December 18 the Japanese Army forces effected a landing on Hongkong and succeeded in bsinging Hongkong to its knees on December 25. With this victory, the American and the British influences in China have been completely eradicated.

Though these Japanese onslaughts and victories have put fear into the heart of Chungking, General Chiang Kai-shek is still continuing to resist Japan. We wonder what Chungking thinks of the Japanese forces who are now engaged in liquidatings the Americans and the British who have humiliaten ani subjugaten China ever since the Opium War.

On the Manchoukuo and Siberian border, the Japanese Army has not relaxed its vigilance or preparation even for a moment. Every precaution has been taken. Steel defenses have been constructed.

The activities of the Japanese Army in the southern region since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia are as follows:

Southern Region: In close cooperation with Navy forces, the landing operations in various southern districts were successful, and at first the decisive air battles were fought in the Philippines and Malaya, destroying most of the enemy planes in the first ten days. In other areas, the Army air forces protected transports and bases, and also directly cooperated with land forces. The number of enemy planes destroyed by our air forces is

(Continued on Page 2)

Police Ask People To Stay at Home During Year-End

The Metropolitan Police Board on Tuesday issued orders to the Tokyo people to exercise special caution against a possible enemy air raid by advising them to drop the usual custom of the year-end and New Year calls and to stay at home to cooperate with the Government on light control. In this connection, the authorities stated that the people's worship at the Meiji Shrine on New Year's Eve and New Year's Day has been prohibited in consideration of the fact that an alarm for light control or blackout may be necessary. Moreover, no temple bells will be rung to send off the old year tonight.

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

Welcome Hand-Out in Thailand

Under a shady tree, somewhere in Thailand, a young Thai girl is offering ice-cream to sweating Japanese soldiers. It is one of many instances of the happy and cordial relations developing between the Thai people and Japanese troops. (Photo censored by the War Department).

JAPAN-THAI ACCORD MARKED AT BANQUET

War Leaders Invite Thai Diplomats to Function—Alliane Felicitated

BANGKOK YOUTH REJOICE

Signing of Offensive and Defensive Aliance Hailed as Hitoric Event

To celebrat the conclusion of the Thai-Japan efensive and offensive alliance, War inister Hideki Tojo and Chief of Sta General Gen Sugiyama invited to dner last evening at the War Minister official residence the Thai Ambassador hya Sri Sena, Colonel Luang Viraycha, military attache, Captain Luang Somburana Yudhavija, Naval attach and Luang Ratanadib. Secretary. Gneral Hyotaro Kimura, War vice-mister, and other high officials of e War Department and the General Staff Office were also present.

War Vice-inister General Hyotaro Kimura, in eaking for War Minister Tojo and Chf of Staff General Sugiyama, said tt it was gratifying that the alliance as concluded by the efforts of the ai Premier and also the Ambassador Japan. "Japan will not stop fighting ntil British and American influences arentirely destroyed. Japan's victory is Th's victory." he said.

In respons Ambassador Sena said that it was eed a joy and honor to conclude thealliance with Japan and thus particip in the construction of Greater East sia.

Tha Youths Rejoicing

Domei

BERLIN, ecember 30.—Mass demonstrations a being held throughout Thailand by hai youths jubilantly supporting Ja s fight to establish a new order in Ea Asia and pledging cooperation Japan, the German News Agency rerted from Bangkok today.

Pact Is Hailed

The co usion of the offensive and defensive lliance between Japan and Thailand sterday was undoubtedly a

(ntinued on Page 2)

Gandhi Resigns Post Of Indian Congress; Nehru Is to Succeed

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, December 31.—Mahatma Gandhi has resigned his post as leader of the Indian Congress Party according to reports from Delhi. This resignation took place after a five days meeting of the Congress. By this step Gandhi intends to release his followers from obeying his policy of radical pacifism and of civilian disobedience. In view of the latest developments following the outbreak of the war on the Pacific Gandhi wanted to restore to the Congress Party its full freedom of action. It is believed that Pandit Nehru, whose hostile attitude toward the British is well known, will become the leader of the Congress.

MALAYA CHINESE TRADERS PLEDGE SUPPORT TO WANG

Merchants Announce Efforts for Establishment of New Order In East Asia

Domei

UNDISCLOSED PLACE, Malaya, December 30.—Chinese merchants in the three States of Kedah, Perak and Kelantan which are under the Japanese occupation have recently manifested their support to the National Government in Nanking. The Association of Chinese Merchants in the city of Alor Star today announced that it, in close cooperation with influential Chinese merchants in Perak and Kelantan states, will shortly start the economic rehabilitation work aimed at participating in the establishment of the new order in East Asia.

The Chinese merchants in Malaya who had hitherto been inseparably tied with the British colonial authorities economically, had been most relied upon by the Chungking regime. It is also true that they form the nucleus of all the Chinese merchants in the South Sea areas.

Massachusetts Alarmed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 29.—Governor Leverett Saltenstall, of Massachusetts, has proclaimed a state of emergency for Massachusetts, according to a Boston report received here today.

RADIO APPEAL MADE TO OVERSEA CHINESE

President Wang Calls on 7,000,000 Countrymen to Work for Sun Yat-sen Ideals

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY SEEN

Must Not Be Misled by Chungking Propaganda or Anglo-U.S. Fabrications

Domei

NANKING, December 30.—President Wang Ching-wei, commemorating the third anniversary of his statement advocating anti-Comintern and peace, last night addressed Chinese residents abroad over the radio, appealing to them for all efforts to realize Greater Asianism advocated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic. Following is the gist of President Wang's address:

"Japan and China, acting in close cooperation, are pushing their way toward their common goal of safeguarding East Asia with Sino-Japanese hostilities entirely overshadowed by this program.

"Britain and the United States, since the outbreak of the China Affair, have resorted to every available means in an attempt to fish in troubled waters by having China checkmate Japan and thereby making both of them exhausted. With the declaration of war against Britain and the United States, Japan has already smashed enemy fleets operating in East Asiatic waters with their various colonies in southeastern Asia also falling into Japanese hands.

"The time is near at hand when Greater Asianism advocated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic, will be realized. At this juncture, we must be united in our efforts. Chinese residents abroad also must share joys and sorrows with Japan. Your fellow countrymen at home already have realized this reason.

Terrorism Ousted

"With the International Settlement in Shanghai taken over by Japan, a state of darkness such as terror and disturbances have been completely

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Naval Strategy in Pacific War

Present Struggle Cannot Be Won by Armed Force Alone, Says Masanori Ito—Present and Future Tactics of Enemy Studied

"The pan-America naval war has finally ne. How will the second Jufland attle develop? This is the question oday," writes Masanori Ito, well kn n naval authority, in the January sue of the Chuo Koron.

"The onfrontation of Japan's 8-8 formatio and Daniel's plan of the United ates in 1916—the Washington Confere e of 1921—the discussion of five to ree ratio—the argument for the rev l of Battleships Mutsu and the West rginia—the confrontation at Geneva nd London in 1928, 1930 and 1936— discussion of new Japanese warshi in 1938—the naval expansion progra of Admiral Stark of the United States— these have developed into the fa of actually fighting in the Pacific decide the issue.

"I, ing discussed all these problems, not regard the present Pacific naval r as an accidental development. I thin that it was unavoidable fate. The pitz naval fleet plan of Germany d the Fisher counter program of Great itain in 1899 led to actual fighting, years later. This history in the North ea is now to be repeated in the Pacifi after all.

"Th Japan-American war will be decid in two places, first on the sea and cond within respective countries. If the superiority of one is decided in both fields, the outcome of the war becomes clear. But the result in one field alone may also decide the outcome of the entire war. There will be no strategy of losing in sea battle and winning on land. Thus, the sea battle in the present war becomes pre-eminently important.

"International conditions also possess decisive influence on the war. It is a psychological war, needless to say. It is the question of the people's morale. It is because the Japan-America war will be a prolonged one. Both Japan and the United States are geographically so featured as not to permit the landing of the enemy. What will land and invade is not troops but elements of spiritual dissension. Extreme tension does not last long. A long war weakens tension, and to strike at that weakness is the usual tactics of Great Britain and the United States. Therefore, it must be recalled that the wisest administration only can defend the home front.

Home Spirit Important

"That is to say, it is an important factor to maintain tension long. The past policy of 'don't' must be revised. The people's spirit must be refreshed. That is most important. Its importance can even equal that of sea battles, and it must be recognized as inseparable. As it will be explained later, the sea battle between Japan and the United States will necessarily be long. Unless the home front is maintained throughout the long war, it will be impossible to win the war, even though we win sea battles.

"It will be the same with land battles, but in the Japan-America war, its importance in connection with sea battle must be specially mentioned. Particularly is it necessary to re-examine the measures against psychological war.

"I do not know what the naval authorities executing sea battles are planning, but I imagine that the Commander-in-Chief of our fleet is asking that the people possess strong nerves to stand any long war, believing that the present war will be long, for attaining the ultimate objective.

"What form will the sea battle take? For making any rational judgment, we must first imagine the strategy of the Japanese side, but as it is impossible, let us imagine the strategy of the United States Navy, and then imagine its success or failure. Of course, sea battles will be fought in many districts, and as it is impossible to consider all cases, let us take up the main battle.

"The American naval tactics known to Japan is the so-called ring formation. In short, it is a plan to bring the capital ships several thousand miles out to fight a decisive battle. If they meet the enemy on their way, the plan

(Continued on Page 2)

CEBU TANKS STILL IN FLAMES; 17 PHILIPPINE VESSELS SUNK

Effects of Japanese Bombings Still Evident As Oil Storage Tanks Still Afire Many Days After Air Attack

RETREAT FROM LUZON MADE DIFFICULT

London Sees Singapore Isolated As Philippines Doom Nears—Occupation of Islands Will Aid Japan's War Moves—Penang Bombings Described

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 30.—Big oil tank fires in and around the city of Cebu on Cebu Island, which were caused by the furious bombings of the Japanese air forces on Wednesday, have been continuing in spite of several days having elapsed, says information received here today.

17 Ships in Three Days

Domei

LISBON, December 29.—Japanese bombers in three days of bombardment, begun on December 27, have sunk or heavily damaged 15 transports and two patrol vessels, totaling 36,700 tons in the Philippines area, according to reports from Manila.

Most of the vessels sunk were under Philippines registry and belonged to the Messageries Maritimes, the report said.

Destruction of these vessels by the Japanese has made retreat from Luzon Island by United States and Philippine forces very difficult, the report added.

Will Isolate Singapore

Domei

LISBON, December 30.—Fall of the Philippine Islands to Japanese forces will place Japan in an advantageous position to isolate Singapore, the London Times declared editorially today, according to dispatches received here.

The British newspaper expressed the opinion that the United States' insular possession is not an important military objective in itself for the Japanese armed forces, but that Japan is exerting utmost efforts in the Philippines to gain a more favorable position for an assault on the British Singapore fortress.

Occupation of the Philippines will enable Japan to dispatch large reinforcements to the Malay Peninsula and to land troops in Sumatra, the London Times said.

Dispatch by the United States of reinforcements in time to cope with the military situation in the Philippines is an extremely difficult undertaking, the journal said.

Penang Bombing Accurate

"What most impressed me upon entering Penang was the force and effect of the bombings by Japanese air forces," writes the Asahi correspondent from Penang. "In the neighborhood of piers where big steamers of the Asia—Europe line were berthed before the war, there were seen small steamships and junks fully loaded with war materials sunk by the bombing. The buildings of banks, firms and warehouses that stood along the shore were all demolished—not a single building standing complete. The British Naval Club was turned into piles of brick and dust. The glass-covered garage of a motor company was so thoroughly smashed that motor cars stored there were crushed flat and burnt red, and then thrown into the street.

"The Central Police Station, a four story building, at Penang Road, the central thoroughfare of the city, was not much damaged. But the Post Office and the Supreme Court were shelled. The busy shopping district is entirely destroyed, and there are still dead bodies left everywhere. Australian soldiers who were taken prisoners are engaged in clearing the street of dead bodies. Malays and Indians are watching with a smile those British doing humble work, as they had been so long used to see them lording every one with dignity like a king.

"When the British forces retreated from their barracks in the suburb of the city, they buried many time-bombs in the airfield, but now Australian soldiers are employed in digging them up. That is to say, they are made to dig up the very time-bombs that they themselves buried for killing Japanese.

"In the prisoners' detention camp, English officers, Australian soldiers and Indian soldiers are kept together and they are comfortably napping.

"The district where the Chinese merchants, who have forgotten their native land are living, is quiet. Their houses are all of the Chinese style. Out of the entire population of 200,000 the Chinese population takes up about 65 per cent. They have no other way at present but to be friendly toward Japan in this war of Greater East Asia. On the hillsides there are tens of thousands of tombs of Chinese; they make one realize that the native land of those Chinese is not China but Penang.

"In the neighborhood of the famous Gokurakuji Temple, there are a large group of Malay, Indian and Chinese refugees, who are eagerly reading the announcement posted by Japanese Army. The signatures of Admiral Togo and General Nogi which were displayed at the Temple were taken away by the anti-Japanese propagandists before the outbreak of the present war.

"Upon Penang Hill, the top of which is reached by a cable car line, there is a gorgeous hotel and many villas of British residents, but now there also are seen the Rising Sun flags."

Sappers' Work Told

How desperately the sappers of the Iwazaki unit fought on the occasion of the attack upon Hongkong wa [illegible] ed recently by Sub-lieutenant Reizo Koike, a world-noted merman, to a Tokyo Nichi Nichi correspondent in Hongkong.

"Sappers were assigned to every infantry corps in attacking the Crown colony of Hongkong. They were, in most cases, at the head of infantrymen to blow up such enemy obstacles as forts, iron gates and loopholes and others. Their brilliant activities should be mentioned in the history of the Japanese attack upon the colony to be handed down to posterity.

"A plan of a surprise attack was mapped out for effecting landing operations on Hongkong by organizing swimmer corps to swim from Kowloon to the colony. I was one of the swimmers selected, though the plan was not realized.

"I was unfortunately assigned to the base and failed to take part in the actual fighting. But I was able to witness the brilliant activities played by engineer corps from the beginning to the end.

"On the occasion of the landing, the sappers were always confronted with the danger of death in blowing up or removing obstacles or discovering and excavating mines. Wire entanglements were established by the enemy not only on shores but also under waters and all these had to be removed by the sappers.

"Sappers plunged into the enemy position with explosives under their arms while infantrymen fought with hand-grenades in the rear.

"Toward the evening of December 21, some 10 sappers headed by Lieutenant Mesataka Wada blew up 24 enemy tochkas at the foot of Cameron Peak and besides captured an enemy officer and 120 men. And on the occasion of the surprise operations carried out against Bennet Peak enemy positions December 24, probationary officer Nao Nakanishi blasted scores of enemy tochkas, which is said have led the enemy troops to final surrender to the besieging Japanese troops.

"However, the most brilliant was the fight by the corps headed by Lieutenant Akimasa Kishi, Sub-lieutenant Tamotsu Kinoshita and Sergeant Miyao Ogawa who took part in the first landing operations on the night of December 18. Soon after effecting their landing they carried out a bayonet charge on enemy tanks with the result that the enemy was put to rout leaving their tanks behind. After the capture of the two enemy tanks they were about to advance further when they met the counter-attacks by the enemy. Despite severe wounds incurred by enemy bullets Lieutenant Kishi continued to command his corps to blow up a 35 mm. howitzer with explosives."

U.S. Army to Use Women

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 28.—The United States War Department has approved and recommended creation of a non-combatant auxiliary women's service, it was reported from Washington today.

To Build Highways

C.P.S.

NANTUNGCHOW, December 22.—The North Kiangsi Military Commission Office is planning to build a network of highways with Taichow as the center, it was reported today. The work will be completed in three stages.

Kanto Black-Out Starting Tonight

The Eastern Defense Headquarters, with a view to tightening air defenses during the New Year season, announced Tuesday that light control will be imposed on the north and south areas of Kanto from midnight today till the morning of January 4. Thus, it is reported, the possible visit of enemy planes over the homeland of Japan during the festival period of the forthcoming New Year, will be keenly watched both by the people at large and the defense authorities. The Information Board, in this connection, issued Tuesday night a few instructions to be followed during the light-control days by Tokyo citizens, which follow:

1. Visits to local shrines and temples, usually made before dawn of the New Year day, will be made after dawn so that traffic congestion in the blackened street may be avoided.

2. As all streets are scheduled to be blackened at midnight on December 31 (today), those away from their houses during the night are requested to be back as early as possible.

3. All households will see that their fire-fighting facilities are kept in readiness.

LEADERS OF BRITAIN MADE BEGGING TOUR

Churchill and Eden Visited Allied Capitals for Succor, Says Berlin Paper

Domei

BERLIN, December 30.—The recent visits to Washington and Moscow respectively by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Major R. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, today were likened by the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz to mission of petitioners going from door to door and begging for alms.

Mr. Churchill, in Washington, exerted his utmost efforts to urge the United States to succor the British Empire without offering any aid in return, while Foreign Secretary Eden attempted a similar stunt in Moscow, the journal said.

The newspaper said the tone of the New York Times regarding the Anglo-American war conferences held in Washington last week, reveals no agreements have been arrived at between the United States and Britain.

As far as Britain is concerned, the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz said, Bolshevism will be maintained and given a free hand in future policing and reformatory control of Europe.

Return to Washington

Domei

LISBON, December 30.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill is expected to return to Washington from Ottawa this week to resume war conferences with President Roosevelt and United States and British military leaders, Stephen Early, White House Secretary, revealed today, according to a report received here.

Bahia Station Authorized

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 29.—The Brazilian Government has authorized Pan-American Airways to establish a radio-telegraph station in Bahia State for the purpose of keeping in contact with the enemy's planes, according to a Rio de Janeiro report received here today.

Notice

Due to suspension of evening editions by all Japanese papers during the New Year holidays, there will be no issues of the Japan Times & Advertiser Evening Edition on January 1, 2, 3 and 4. Publication will be resumed on January 5. Morning editions will be delivered daily as usual.

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U.S. Naval Strategy In Pacific War Seen

(Continued From Page 1)

is to surround the enemy with their scouting forces. The Jellico formation on May 29, 1916, when the British capital ships hurried southward to meet in decisive battle with the German fleet was the forerunner of the American plan. At that time, the cautious Admiral Jellico put a fleet of light cruisers in front followed by armored cruisers, behind which were more than 100 destroyers, and placing battleships in four lines, the whole fleet advanced southward. This led to the systematic ring formation.

"Japan is concerned more about the idea behind this formation than the formation itself. That is to say, their idea is to attack and win, and for that, they intend to send ships several thousand miles.

"This idea is based on the strategy of Admiral Mahan, but even before his days, it was traditional in the United States Navy. Modern officers revised this traditional system scientifically, and finally reached the ring formation.

"To force a decision is the slogan of the United States Navy. The stage of battle is the Pacific and Japan is of course its enemy. Without a decisive sea battle, there can be no absolute control of the sea. A battle is to be fought by capital ships. Thus, it is disadvantageous to have the enemy fleet in a naval port. Hence it becomes necessary to force the enemy fleet to come out and fight. The big ship—big gun principle of the United States Navy is for this object.

U.S. Navy Insufficient

"Then, has the United States Navy the sufficient strength to execute the plan? I must say, not yet. Firstly the United States has 12 capital ships, and it is doubtful that the ratio is possible to make offensive against the present naval strength of Japan. The Japanese strength cannot be given, but it is sufficient that six years have already passed since Japan withdrew from the London Naval Limitation Conference, in January 1936.

"Imagine that the United States has 12 battleships with 34 16-inch guns, and 88 14-inch guns, but that would be insufficient to form the center of the ring formation to be active in the area, 10,000 miles in diameter. Then there is a second doubt. That is the shortage of the light cruisers of the Atlanta and Brooklyn types. According to my calculation, they need 28 of these types of cruisers, but they have only 11 at present. Even when one light cruiser is to be had for each eight destroyers, it is insufficient. The number of destroyers is again quite insufficient, and their standards are varied. Destroyers for the first line, fulfilling the requirement of carrying 400 tons of heavy oil and of navigating an area of 6,000 miles do not reach the sufficient number strategically required in protecting capital ships. The same can be said of submarines.

"Concretely speaking, the United States Navy has a sufficient number of ships for long range offensive only in airplane carriers and cruisers. They have seven first class airplane carriers of more than 20,000 tons with carrying capacity of 75 planes. They have 18 large cruisers of our Myoko type. But light cruisers are of the Omaha type of 7,000 tons and they are not fit for the first line. Thus, I calculated that the qualified light cruisers number only 11.

"Since 1940, the United States has commenced to construct dsetroyers in earnest, because their construction is comparatively easy. They planned to build 19 cruisers in 1940, 23 in 1941, and 27 in 1942. In January, 1942, there will be 120 cruisers for the first line, or sufficient to protect 14 capital ships. But as there is no surplus for meeting wear and tear, they are not sufficient for long range offensive.

"It is not known whether the United States would use submarines in its decisive battle. Judging from their surface speed, they might be imperfect for any decisive battle. It is their plan to have more than 10 fleets of six submarines each, but the present number is insufficient for it. The new type submarines number only 50. They are excellent but are not yet in sufficient number.

Will America Wait?

"Thus the naval strategy of the United States in 1942 can be imagined. That is to say they will give up the ring formation and the advance to fight a decisive battle. During 1942, they will give every effort to shipbuilding, and in the spring of 1942, there will be completed six ships of the Washington type, and the construction of the 45,000 ton Iowa type will progress. At the end of 1943 they will have 10 new ships, or the entire Vinson plan will be completed. Then two airplane carriers of the Essex type will be added, and eight big and light cruisers will be finished. Destroyers for the first line will be 180, and submarines will be more than 90.

"Then it becomes possible for 20 capital ships to advance to distant ocean with proper numbers of accompanying ships. It is the best strategy to wait until that time. The question is whether the American public will wait until that time. They might send out capital ships, despite the contrary opinion of Admirals. That might not be entirely imaginary when we think of what happened at the time of the Spanish war.

"I think it will be 90 per cent certain that the offensive attack of the American capital ships would not come during 1942.

"The first line ships of the United States Navy in 1942 will be as follows:

	Jan., 1942	Dec., 1942
Capital ships	12	14
Plane carriers	6	7
Large cruisers	18	18
Light cruisers	11	14
Destroyers	100	127
Submarines	53	76

(Note: Four capital ships and four large cruisers are damaged, but as the extent of damages is not known, they are included in the list.)

Others in the Atlantic are regarded as second line ships, consisting of 3 battleships, 10 light cruisers, 74 destroyers, and 28 submarines. Then there are third line ships which can be used in limited areas, and such number about 50 destroyers and 30 submarines. Thus, it becomes clear that in January, 1942, the American navy cannot be invincible as Secretary of the Navy Knox boasts. He said that two-ocean operation is possible, but the United States Navy is not yet ready for the Pacific operation.

"He might be planning to wait until 1944 when the ratio will be 5 to 2.5 to use his ring formation. Then if the war continues two more years, Japan will be economically exhausted, and the United States Navy would win without a decisive battle. Thus, it can be judged that the United States Navy will not make a decisive battle in a distant ocean.

"On the other hand, their guerrila operation can be imagined. There will be three methods of this strategy. The first is the guerrila operation against national psychology and economic condition; the second, attacks on warships and bases; and the third, the attack on sea transportation lines. The first will be made by the air bombing of cities, factories, railways, electric plants, water reservoirs and others; the second by the attack on fortresses, military bases and warships by submarines and planes; the third by sinking merchantmen by cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

Attack Communications

"The third operation may be most expected. They will probably use airplane carriers and try to interrupt communication routes between Japan and outside battle areas. Airplane carriers will be used in the areas where there are no bases. The United States has been giving much efforts for the use of military bases for this kind of operation, since 1940.

"The Guam Island is not completely equipped for this purpose, and neither are Wake or Midway islands. They do not serve for the decisive battle by battleships, and can be considered as bases for guerrila operations. For this operation the most convenient bases are Cavite and Davao in the Philippines. Particularly Cavite is so located to attack the Japan-China and Japan-French Indo-China routes, and to threaten the communication route with the Mandated Islands in the south. For this purpose the fleet under Admiral Hart and American Eastern airforces were prepared. It is not yet known how 24 American submarines would operate and how Japanese warships will destroy them by depth charges.

"From these observations, it is seen that the Japan-America war will be long. Blockade and attack on Japanese supply line would take long to be effective. Thus it is not known whether their operations would become effective, as Japan will also attack their bases. But they will stubbornly continue the operation, and thus the war will be prolonged.

"How will Japan defeat their plan? On the first day of the war, Japanese forces bombed various bases of the enemy and destroyed enemy warships and air forces. But the enemy, being a great nation, will fight back, though beaten at the beginning. The great success in attacking Hawaii is unprecedented in the history of the world. The sinking of so many ships and great damages caused to others at Hawaii will naturally reduce their fighting strength and also delay their restoration. There is only one ship repair dock at Pearl Harbor and another has only been started to be built three months ago. The repairing will take considerable time, and thus, the United States Navy would not be ready for a decisive battle until 1943. Thus the chance of the war becoming a prolonged one is further increased. The war will not be settled by a quick decisive battle, but will be fought long with local operations. Thus the people of Japan must be prepared spiritually and materially for a long war."

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JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, December 31

ASAHI—Farewell to the 16th Year of Showa
NICHI NICHI—Our Counter Blockade Against America
CHUGAI SHOGYO—Farewell to 1941
YOMIURI—Historic Strides in China Affair
HOCHI—Farewell to 2601st Year

Farewell to the 16th Year Of Showa

ASAHI

During the year of 1941, which is about to end, our national policy was concentrated for the establishment of the new order in East Asia. In spring this year, our Government succeeded in the mediation of the Thai-French Indo-China border dispute and the conclusion of the Neutrality Pact with the Soviet Union. Despite inimical attitudes shown by the United States and Britain since the time of the Manchurian affair, which culminated in the abrogation of the trade treaty by the United States in 1939, the Konoye Cabinet, with extreme patience, opened negotiations with the United States for the removal of the "cancer" of the Pacific. On July 18, the second Konoye Cabinet resigned for the continuation of the negotiations on a fresh basis, but was repaid by America with the enforcement of the asset freezing order. With the encirclement of Japan steadily tightened, the right of our self defense was seriously jeopardized.

Although the Tojo Cabinet was formed, succeeding the shortlived third Konoye Cabinet on October 18, the Japanese-American negotiations were still continued. While continuing the negotiations with extreme patience, the Government left nothing undone for the strengthening of the domestic structure, convoking an extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet, establishing control organs of key industries, revising the taxation system and modifying the conscription law, etc.

Meantime, the so-called ABCD front against Japan was steadily consolidated, completely ignoring our national stand in East Asia. Their military forces in China were withdrawn one after another and the United States abandoned its Neutrality Law on November 13. The United States rejected our modest proposal on November 25. As 13 nations joined hands for the establishment of a new order in the world on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Agreement on November 25, slim hope entertained for the conciliation between the Axis nations and the United States and Britain was shattered.

Thus, the entire responsibility for the Greater East Asia War should be borne by the enemy. Following the outbreak of the war, the Imperial forces scored glorious victories unprecedented in the world history. A great ray of hope is now seen for the establishment of the new order in East Asia 10 years after the Manchurian affair. In sending the old year out, we sincerely hope the coming year will be a prosperous one for this country.

Our Counter Blockade Against America

NICHI NICHI

The Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters announced Monday that the Imperial Navy has been dealing a serious blow to the marine transportation of the enemy in the American coastal waters as well as in the Hawaiian waters. The figures announced by the Navy Department in this connection indicate that our counter blockade measures have been carried out successfully against the United States. Our submarines have been scoring successful results from the vicinity of Hawaii to the America coast soon following the historic victory of the Sea Battle of Hawaii.

During the past several years, the Washington Government boasted of its "invincible armada" and propagated the absolute superiority of the U.S. Navy, alleging they could easily smash Japan both militarily and economically. This American-made "invincible armada" is now wiped out from the eyes of the American public as the result of the miserable defeat they suffered recently. The American public, unable to believe announcements of their own Government, are said to have been secretly publishing Japanese announcements concerning the war results of late.

The fact that 18 vessels, totaling 140,000 tons, were either sunk or destroyed, undoubtedly form a fatal blow to the United States. The Japanese occupations of the Philippines and Malaya are now matters of time. Their home governments only watch the powerful Japanese offensives with folded arms. The mastery over the sea and air of the Western Pacific is now completely held by the Japanese.

In the Pacific, more than 16 enemy submarines were sunk thus far, while no trace of the U.S. Atlantic fleet has been seen in the Pacific. Under these circumstances, it is impossible for the United States to acquire rubber, tin and other war materials from Southeastern Asia. Japan is now successfully carrying out a blockade against the United States, the principal strategy of the United States against Japan in the pre-war days.

Farewell to 1941

CHUGAI SHOGYO

The outbreak of the Greater East Asia War has dealt a crushing blow to the insatiable invasion in East Asia of the United States and Britain and marked a milestone for the establishment of a new order in East Asia. 1941 is a memorable year in the history of the world because a fresh step made for the accomplishment of this epochal task and as it is about to end with the glorious victory of the Imperial forces in the Greater East Asia War. It indeed indicates the long stride to be made in the coming year for the prosperity of the Empire.

Following the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and the promulgation of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration in autumn of 1940, the relations between the National Government of China and Japan and Manchoukuo have further been solidified. The National Government was later recognized by Germany, Italy and other Axis nations and now occupies an immovable position in international politics. Making long strides toward the establishment of the new order in East Asia, the mediation of the Thai-French Indo-China border dispute, the promotion of friendship between Japan and Thailand and French Indo-China and the conclusion of the treaty of navigation and establishment between this country and French Indo-China were made during the year.

Despite heavy economic and military pressures brought to bear on this country by the United States and Britain, which seriously menaced the national existence of the Empire, out of sincere desire for peace, the Imperial Government continued negotiations with the Washington Government for eight months since April. Grossly misunderstanding our true intentions concerning the conclusion of the joint defense pact with French Indo-China, the United States enforced the freezing order on Japanese assets, which was followed by various open intimidatory measures. As our sincere desire for peace which was manifested in the sending of Ambassador Saburo Kurusu was utterly ignored by the United States, the Japanese-American negotiations finally collapsed and the Greater East Asia War broke out.

As the war broke out the Imperial Navy achieved the most glorious victories in the world history in the Sea Battles of Hawaii and Malay Coast. Key enemy points, such as Guam and Wake Islands and Hongkong, were carried by the Imperial forces one after another. The fall of Hongkong, particularly, signifies the downfall of British imperialism in East Asia. Despite our brilliant victory, the Greater East Asia War will be continued for some more time to come and we must replete our national strength by developing resources in the south.

Historic Strides in China Affair

YOMIURI

Although more than four years have elapsed already, the China affair has not yet been brought to a conclusion. For the strengthening of the encirclement against Japan, Britain and America extended their aid Chungking, thus making the latter the first line of their offensive structure in East Asia. Our Government regarded the Chungking Government as of secondary significance for the settlement of the China affair because unless the force backing it is completely eliminated the successful conclusion of the affair is next to impossible.

The Anglo-Japanese talks in Tokyo concerning the Tientsin issue in July, 1939, the conclusion of the Three-Power Alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy, the signing of the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact, the opening of the Japanese-American negotiations, the sending of the Konoye message and the despatch by the Tojo Cabinet of Ambassador Saburo Kurusu to Washington all aimed at the maintenance of tranquility in the Pacific by elimination Anglo-American interferences in East Asia.

Although our national strength was powerful enough to fight against Britain and America despite the hostilities carried on more than four years in China, our Government exerted itself to the utmost for the maintenance of peace in East Asia by peaceful means. There was, however, a limit in our patience to the insolent attitudes of the United States and Britain.

The war was declared on them on December 8 and lightning operations were opened by our Army and Navy forces throughout the vast area extending more than 7,000 miles. With Guam, Wake, Davao and Hongkong already falling in our hands, the fates of Manila and Singapore are now hanging in the balance.

Five years since the outbreak of the China affair were years of patience for us. We are firmly convinced nothing can stop our cause of righteousness. Recalling the historic progress made by our country since the opening of the China affair, we must renew our determination for perseverance in the year to come.

Farewell to 2601st Year

HOCHI

The 2601st year brought about a new dawn in the history of the world. The greatest event of the year was the declaration of war on the United States and Britain on December 8. As it was decided to declare war, the Imperial Army and Navy lost no time in launching offensives on the vast front and achieved glorious war results which astounded the entire world. The bravery of the Imperial forces, indeed, is unprecedented in the war history and has brought about a great change in the world. It is a divine punishment on the United States and Britain which, in the past, insolently dominated the world and oppressed and exploited weaker nations.

The year which has brought about to the world a dawn of real peace and justice is about to end now. The Imperial forces must push ahead further for the fulfilment of the divine will.

We wish to renew our resolution to exert ourselves to the utmost in the coming year for the achievement of the true objective of the Greater East Asia War as well as for the realization of lasting peace and order in East Asia

Japan-Thai Accord Marked at Banquet

(Continued from Page 1)

historic event of paramount importance says the Central China Daily News Editorial of December 22. It affords an eloquent testimony to the awakening of the peoples of East Asia.

The conclusion of this pact between Japan and Thailand was by no means an accident. Thailand had been one of the nations in East Asia oppressed by Britain and the United States. Situated between British and French spheres of influence, Thailand lost much of her territory in the latter part of the Manchu Dynasty. Her eastern frontier regions including Cambodia and Laos as well as her southern frontier in the southern part of the Malay Peninsula were seized from her. Had it not been due to the restoration movement in Thailand in imitation of that of Japan, this independent nation would have been eclipsed long ago like Burma and Indo-China. From this, we can see that Thailand has always been threatened by Britain and the United States. Thailand has always felt the pressure of these two aggressors.

Forced to Alienate From Japan

Meanwhile, Thailand traditionally has been a friend of Japan. Owing to the heavy pressure exerted on her by Britain and the United States, however, Thailand has been forced to alienate herself from Japan, so she has never established a very close diplomatic relationship with the Japanese Empire. Following the conclusion of the agreement between Thailand and French Indo-China as a result of Japanese mediation. Thailand has not only established friendly relations wtih French Indo-China and recovered her lost territory, but also succeeded in eliminating the estrangement which has always characterized her relationship with Japan. The War of Greater East Asia affords a golden opportunity for the peoples of East Asia to secure emancipation and for Thailand to recover her lost territories. That Thailand has taken this opportunity to conclude this offencive and defensive alliance with Japan is therefore an action which she has taken independently in accordance with her own cherished hopes and desires.

In the past Britain did much to threaten and oppress Thailand. As a matter of fact, Britain has placed the entire financial system of Thailand under her domination. Since 1902, Thailand has floated foreign loans amounting to £13,630,000, of which 83 per cent were raised in Britain. The famous tin mines in Thailand totaled 60 in number, of which 38 were owned by British subjects. As to financial institutions, all of them were dominated by the British. Thailand has only one savings bank of her own and Britain has the complete control of Thailand's finance. When such a situation is understood, it is apparent that Thailand has reached a most serious crisis as British influence has become deeply rooted in that nation. However, the peoples of East Asia have awakened and they are joining hands now to free themselves from the British and American yoke. This awakening of the peoples of East Asia has caused serious anxiety to the aggressors who are afraid of losing their influences in this part of the world.

Serious Blow to Anglo-U.S.

The conclusion of the offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and Thailand has given British and American aggression in East Asia another serious blow. Militarily, this agreement will decide the fate of Malaya. Economically, Britain will lose not only her investments in Thailand, but also all hopes of obtaining the natural resources of Thailand. Thailand is an agricultural nation which produces large quantities of rice. She is also rich in lumber, tin and animal products. With the loss of these fertile sources of natural wealth, Britain and the United States will be seriously weakened, and it will not be difficult to foresee who will emerge victorious in the present war.

The main purpose of this offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and Thailand is the emancipation of the East Asiatic peoples. It aims to employ the joint forces of East Asia to resist the evil force of Anglo-American aggression. This point is clearly stated in the preamble to the agreement. In article one of the agreement, it has been made clear that Japan and Thailand will respect each others' territorial and sovereign rights. This coincides with the meaning of the East Asia League advocated by China, and as a matter of fact this manifests the spirit of the East Asia League. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen in his lectures on Pan-Asianism pointed out the fact that the day would come when the peoples of East Asia would rise to destroy the brute force which represents western culture. That day has now come. This is the time when the peoples of East Asia are united as one in destroying the western culture of brute force. As Ambassador Tsubokami has said, "That Thailand has concluded this agreement with Japan in face of the heavy pressure from Britain and the United States indicates clearly the characteristics of the peoples of Asia." Now is the time for the peoples of East Asia to break the shackles of brute force of the West. No people in East Asia should lose this golden opportunity to do their duty.

China War Results Of 1941 Reviewed

(Continued from Page 1)

more than 400 while 62 enemy arifields were destroyed.

Malaya Region: Since landing at Singora, Batani and Kohta Bahru, on December 8, our forces drove away the British troops which invaded into the Thai territory. On December 10, one division of British mechanized folces was anihilated at Singora, and Japanese forces occupied Victoria point on December 14, and Pinang on December 19. Thus the communication between Malaya and India was severed. Then as Ipoh was taken, the forces are now steadily advancing toward Singapore. The first line was advanced more than 400 kilometers, while the total distance to Singapore is more than 900 kilometers.

Our air forces gave a decisive blow on the British air power and thus controlled the air completely, enabling the land forces to advance rapidly. Rangoon, the center of the British air forces, was repeatedly bombed, and thus the Burma route for aiding Chiang is interrupted. The operations in this region with the fall of Hongkong has given Britain the feeling of her defeat.

Philippine Region: Our advance guards landed at Aparri and Vigan, in the north western shore of the Luzon Island, on December 10, and also landed at Legaspi on December 12, thus occupied the enemy air bases. Then in cooperation with the air forces and navy air units, we destroyed most of the Philippine airplanes, and also cooperated closely with the operations of land forces.

On December 22, large forces were landed at Lingayen and Ramon Bay on December 24, and thus the line surrounding Manila, greatest Philippines fortress, is greatly tightened. Then on December 20 landing was made on Mindanao and, Davao was occupied. Thus most of Japanese residents there were rescued.

British Borneo Region: Despite strong wind and raging waves, on December 16 landing was accomplished at Miri, on the northern part of British Borneo, and on December 22, Kuching, largest city, was taken. The operation for mopping up the remnant British forces is now being conducted.

Guam Region: Landing on Guam was made on December 10, and the entire island was occupied, Governor and 350 Americans being taken prisoners. In cooperation with the naval forces, peace is now maintained.

Such glorious results of the joint operations of the Army, Navy and Air forces are of course due to the Imperial Grace and it is only possible for Japan. But Great Britain and the United States, possessing huge material resources, would naturally attempt various intrigues, and thus we have to be fully prepared for a long war. It is the time for both officials and public to unite in full determination to fight until the very end.

Radio Appeal Made To Oversea Chinese

(Continued from Page 1)

wiped out from the area, thus enabling all inhabitants to live a quiet life. This is a very good example.

"Concerted action is essential for Chinese abroad as for their fellow countrymen at home. The total of overseas Chinese amounts to not less than 7,000,000. You are the people who have experienced hardships and established yourselves far away from home. I believe that the Japanese would be gratified to get you as their companions if you would collaborate with them in your business as well as in other walks of life.

"Once you rise and join forces with the Japanese, Anglo-American influences will be driven out with your business naturally to further thrive and at the same time your mother country to further flourish. You must not miss this golden opportunity for your own sake as well as for your mother country's sake.

"You must not be misled by Chungking's reactionary propaganda as well as by Anglo-American fabrications. You should remember that if China cannot secure freedom and equality, you cannot share the responsibility for construction of East Asia and that if China restores complete freedom and equality, you can justifiably expect liberation of East Asia. This is a truth. The peace and national salvation movement is based on this truth.

"This is the time when you should rise with courage for realization of Greater Asianism which Dr. Sun Yat-sen failed to attain in his lifetime. The Pacific war is the only chance for China to secure freedom and equality and to realize liberation of East Asia."

PHOTOS OF HAWAII ATTACK WILL BE SHOWN IN PAPERS

Begginning January 1, Sea-Battle Newsreel to Be Released Throughout Nation

The Imperial Japanese Naval Air Force's surprise attack carried out upon Hawaii December 8 will be reproduced on newspapers from January 1 in photographs taken by fliers of the Naval Air Force through the good offices of the Naval department of the Imperial Headquarters.

The newsreel of the Hawaii Sea-battle too will be released at movie-theaters all over the country from January 1 through the Nippon Eiga Kaisha, it is further reported.

In this film to be shown throughout the country will be seen Imperial Japanese aircraft carriers heading for Hawaii under the tropical sun, first of all. The take-off of the planes from the decks, the bombing of enemy airfields in Hawaii and the instant sinking of the enemy capital ships by torpedo carried by Japanese planes will be vividly shown. The photographs are said to have been taken by the Naval Air Force who attacked Hawaii.

Petain Sees U.S. Envoy

Domei

VICHY, December 30.—Rear-Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, this morning was received by Premier Henri Philippe Petain. The two men presumably discussed seizure by De Gaullist forces of the St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands, off the coast of Newfoundland.

Bulgarian Unity Stressed

Domei

BERLIN, December 31.—General Theodossy Daskaloff, Bulgarian War Minister, in a New Year's message to the Bulgarian army, today stressed the past year has seen all Bulgars united within national frontiers, and exhorted the army to safeguard those borders during the coming year, according to a German News Agency report received here from Sofia.

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TAKE OVER ROME AFFAIRS

Argentina May Represent Italy in American Nations

Domei

BERLIN, December 30.—Argentina has expressed its willingness to represent Italian interests in Mexico, Colombia and Canada, the Argentine Foreign Office announced today, the German News Agency reports from Buenos Aires.

Argentina already is handling British, Australian and Canadian interests in Japan.

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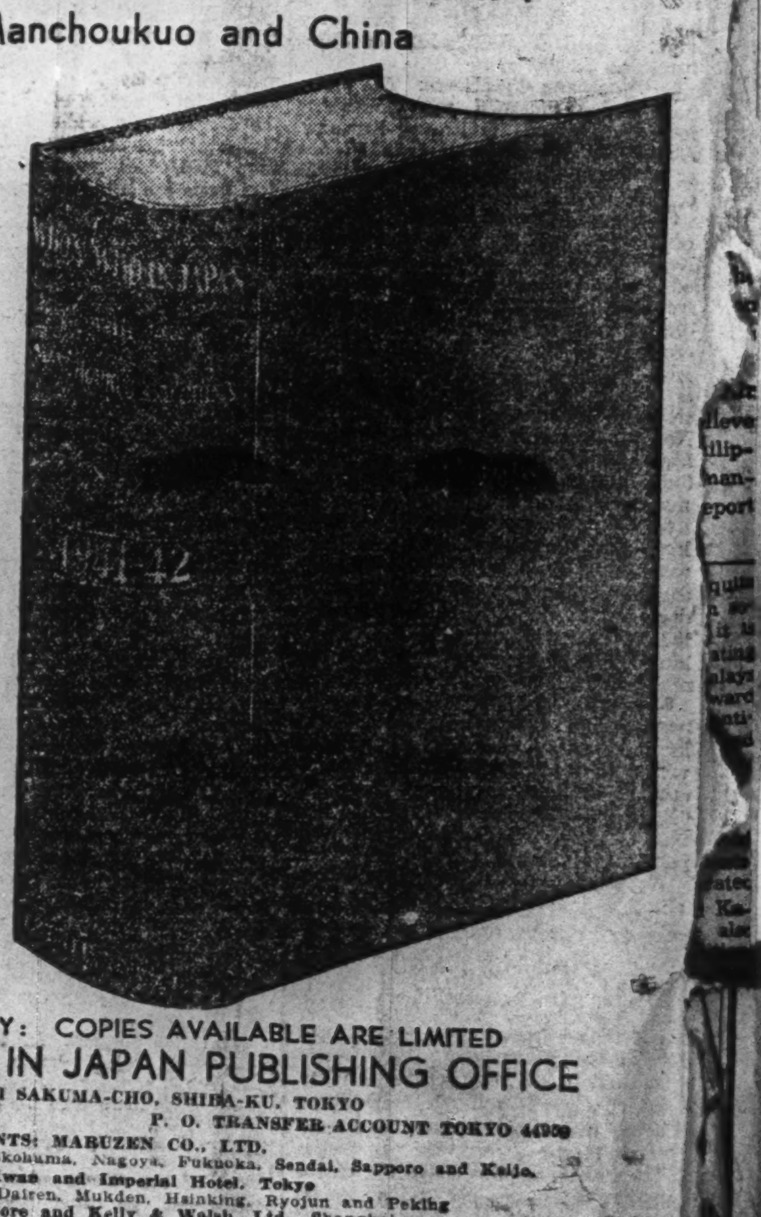

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EVENING EDITION

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IMPERIAL FORCES DRIVE BACK ENEMY ALONG ENTIRE FRONTS; SUBS PUT HAWAII IN PLIGHT

Flashes From Malay Front

[illegible] units rumble along a Malay highway to continue their speedy push on the battered enemy lines.

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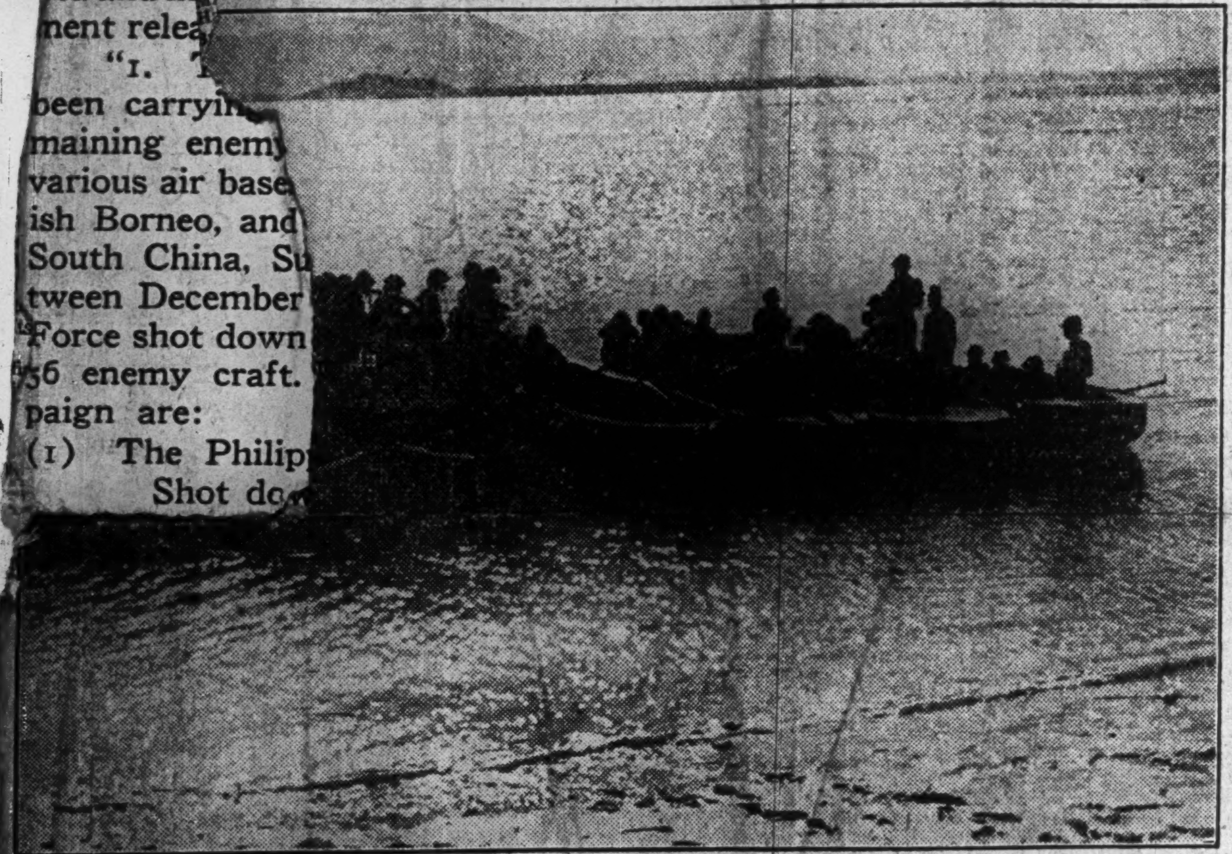


The Matsui unit of the Imperial Army forces are seen embarking at Victoria Point preparatory to launching a mop-up drive against the enemy remnants.

Once Britain's air pride . . . now a shattered mass of junk metal is this member of the R.A.F. downed by accurate Japanese airmen in an area near Victoria Point. (ALL PHOTOS CENSORED BY THE WAR MINISTRY. Sent to Tokyo by air from war front.)

Japan in Advantageous Position

Domei

BERLIN, Dece[illegible]mber 29.—Pointing [illegible] the decisive [illegible] importance that [illegible] military [illegible] events in East [illegible] will have on [illegible] the current world [illegible], the officia[illegible] German News [illegible] today dec[illegible] that Japan [illegible] is fighting [illegible] where it wants to [illegible] and atta[illegible] where it wants [illegible] both Ma[illegible] [illegible]tion.

After [illegible]hing of the United States [illegible] Harbor and the occu[illegible] the Prince [illegible] United States air and [illegible] war based [illegible] of Guam and Wake [illegible]ages. The po[illegible] forces have [illegible] an [illegible] returned to th[illegible] important pre-requisite for the continuation of the war and promises such success for Japanese operations of attack, DNB said.

With the fall of Hongkong, Japan, with a powerful cover of its rear, can strike at Singapore, British Burma, or sea routes in the Indian Ocean, DNB said. From Hongkong, Japan is in a position to block Chungking's last link with the democratic powers and to push forward with greater prospects of success in the pacification of China.

Also of great military and economic importance is the fact that Japan has occupied the oil fields of northern Borneo and is also in a position to cut off the supply of Malay rubber and tin to the United States, DNB said.

Conclusion of pacts with French Indo-China and Thailand are a welcome increase of power for Japan in a special geographical area of military and political importance, DNB said, adding, of still more importance will be the effects of Japanese hegemony in central and eastern India.

Scattered Strategy Criticized

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 29.—By following the unfortunate strategy of endeavoring to co-ordinate an attack on a wide front the Democracies have already lost much, General Sir Hubert

(Continued on Page 2)

Hawaii Facing Starvation As Japanese Subs Keep Active

FLEET REPAIR IMPOSSIBLE

Table Turned on U.S. Undersea Strategy—Nine Craft Already Sunk

Hawaiian islands are now entirely isolated from the mainland and are consequently in danger of starvation before long, due to the active operation of Japanese submarines off the Pacific Coast of the United States and around Hawaii, as it was announced by the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters.

It is now considered impossible for the United States to repair and restore the military equipments at Pearl Harbor that were so completely damaged by Japanese bombing on the first day of the war, as the supply of repair materials cannot be obtained. The activity of Japanese submarines has stopped the supply route from the mainland to Hawaii.

It is also the operation of such submarines that has caused fear in the mind of the Americans on the Pacific coast. The cases of Americans having been mistaken for Japanese and shot at have already occurred on the Pacific coast.

The comparatively small number of ships that have been sunk or damaged by Japanese submarines in those waters proves how commercial navigation in those sea areas is now restricted due to the fear and danger of submarine attack.

Shoe on Other Foot

Through the use of submarines, the United States believed that it could bottle up Japan completely. However, with the sinking of nine of the 20 American submarines in the Pacific, the annihilation of the major battleships of the United States Pacific Fleet and of the flying fortresses, America is now being blockaded by Japan, Lieutenant-Commander Tominaga indicated in the Tokyo Nichi Nichi today.

"The United States boasted that it could strangulate Japan by severing the latter's commercial sea lanes in case of a Japanese-American war. In such a warfare, the United States planned to make full use of its submarines, 20 of which it had already sent to the Pacific before war was declared and through the assistance of flying fortresses. In view of the fact that Admiral Hart was Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Fleet and recognized as an authority on submarine tactics, the above assertion is quite significant.

"However, due to the swift and devastating assaults of the Japanese Navy, America's air fleet and its capital ships were practically annihilated to all intents and purposes. The only ships that it had left to carry on raids in the Pacific were submarines. But it would be ridiculous to carry out this activity of destroying and interfering with Japanese commercial lanes with only 20 submarines, of which nine have already been sunk by the Japanese.

"What about our submarines? They have gone as far as the coast of the United States and sunk as much as 140,000 tons of enemy vessels.

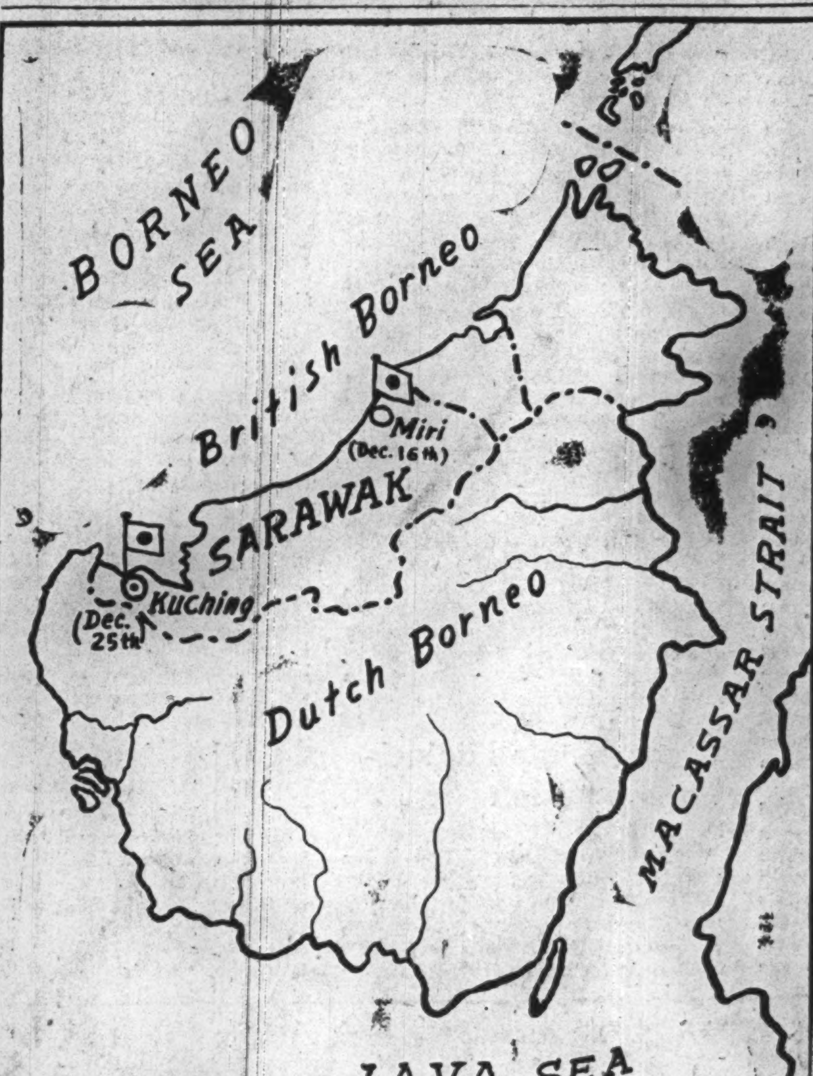
"At present, as in the past, the United States has to look to the outside for its supply of tungsten, tin, manganese, rubber and other strategic goods. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it sent sequestrated Norwegian vessels and the

(Continued on Page 2)

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

War Arena in Borneo



Shown above are Kuching, largest city in British Borneo, and Miri, famed oil center, that were recently occupied by the Japanese forces. Hurricane warfare is still proceeding, according to reports, with British resistance weakening every moment.

FRENCH TO DEMAND RETURN OF ISLANDS

Immediate Action Likely on Seizure—Satisfactory Settlement Expected

Domei

VICHY, December 29.—Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Vice-Premier, returned here today after spending his Christmas holidays at Toulon and is expected to devote special attention to the seizure of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off Newfoundland, by Degaullist forces, it was disclosed today.

Well-informed quarters have expressed their belief that France will demand immediate return of the islands.

Meantime, it has been learned that the Government has been in constant touch with Washington over the incident and that a satisfactory settlement will be reached within the next few days.

Occupation Discussed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 29.—Cordell Hull United States Secretary of State, has conferred at length with Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, at Washington on the occupation by Degaullist forces of the French islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, off the southern coast of Newfoundland, it was reported here from Washington today.

Alaska Defense Pushed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 28.—The United States Government is frantically pushing construction of defenses in Alaska, as American military experts believe the United States' north-

(Continued on Page 2)

GRIM FIGHT RAGING ALONG EAST FRONT

Warfare Still Continuing With Undiminished Fury—British In Libya Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, December 29.—Fighting on the eastern front, where German troops are stubbornly defending their positions, continued with undiminished fury yesterday, the High Command announced today.

On the Leningrad front, German artillery yesterday shelled Soviet vessels in the harbor, scoring five hits on a Soviet warship, the communique said.

In the Straits of Kerch, east of the Crimea, German aircraft were said to have sunk a Soviet transport ship and to have damaged six other transports, as well as numerous small vessels.

Referring to the battle in North Africa, the communique said German and Italian forces yesterday counter-attacked British thrusts in the Ajedabia sector, 75 miles south of Benghazi, Libya, destroying 58 British tanks, as well as a large number of other armored cars.

German bomber planes were said to have attacked British convoy off Marsa Matruh, Libya, scoring several hits on a British destroyer and merchantships.

German submarines, likewise, were said to have sunk two British transports, totalling 9,000 tons, and to have damaged an additional ship by torpedo hits.

German aircraft formations yesterday attacked British airdromes and harbor facilities at Malta, the communique said.

British airplanes last night raided western Germany and the northern

(Continued on Page 2)

Chivalrous Japanese Airman in Malaya Challenges Fleeing Enemy to Sky Battle

A Nichi Nichi correspondent with the Japanese force which is operating on the Malay Peninsula tells the story of an army pilot who showed a remarkable degree of composure in a fight with enemy planes over Rangoon.

The pilot, who was commended for his bravery by the commander of the force to which he belongs, is Masabumi Kunii.

On December 3, he was engaged by several enemy planes over Rangoon, according to the Nichi Nichi story. He shot down two planes and was exchanging fire with a third plane. When the enemy pilot saw that he was at a disadvantage he started to flee. The Japanese gave chase, and when he got within 50 meters of the enemy he fired with a machine gun and the bullets hit the tank of the enemy plane.

The Japanese brought his plane close to the machine of the foe who had a large face with a moustache. He motioned to the startled opponent to engage him in a battle. Presently the enemy plane crashed to the ground, the engine having gone out of function due to the damaged tank.

Malay Campaign Continues With Ipoh Falling Into Japanese Hands—Kuching, Strategic Borneo Center Also Captured

MORE TROOPS LANDING IN MANILA DRIVE

Singapore Sends Urgent Request for More Help as Position Becomes Critical—Special Measures Taken—Gloom Hangs Over America

Achievements by the Imperial Navy submarines were officially revealed Monday afternoon for the first time since the start of the current hostilities with America and Britain. The announcement said, in brief, that the submarines operating in the eastern Pacific succeeded up to December 25 in sinking 10 enemy vessels, seriously damaging three ships and more or less hard damaging five other vessels.

The war results revealed the same day for the other main areas of the Greater East Asia War follow:

Malay Peninsula:—The Imperial Army units near the western coasts of the peninsula occupied Ipoh in Perak around noon on December 28. They pushed on from there and crossed the Perak river in close pursuit of the enemies retreating south.

Borneo Island:—Successful forced landings were made on the island by the Japanese Army and Navy units on dawn of December 24. Kuching, the largest town in Sarawak Province on the island fell completely in the hands of the Japanese on December 25. An enemy air base was also occupied. The Imperial Navy during these operations sank two enemy submarines and shot down 10 large-sized enemy planes. The losses suffered by the Navy were a destroyer and a minesweeper.

Philippine Islands:—The Imperial forces' attacks on Manila, according to foreign cables, were mounting in intensity. Japanese transports, the same sources reveal, were unloading troops one after another on the northeastern coasts of Luzon. The Imperial air forces, on the other hand, renewed their bombings of Manila on Sunday and Monday. Manila Bay and many important military establishments in the city were hard hit. The last day of Manila is drawing near.

Appeals for Immediate Aid

Domei

BANGKOK, December 29.—In an urgent radio broadcast to London and Washington, the Singapore authorities have appealed for the immediate dispatch of more troops, equipment, planes and vessels to Singapore, according to a radio message intercepted here today.

Australia and New Zealand also are menaced and they are not in a position to render further assistance to the British stronghold in Malaya, the report stated.

Singapore Under Special Warning

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, December 29.—Singapore has been placed under special precautionary defense measures—just a step from martial law—under the name of Major-General F. K. Simmons, commander of the Singapore defense area, giving the inhabitants of the British Asiatic Gibraltar a foretaste of what will inevitably come, reports reaching here revealed.

Admitted Matter of Time

Domei

LISBON, December 29.—The capitulation of the Philippines is but a matter of time was the general tone of New York radio broadcasts today while various newspapers presented a gloomy picture of the war situation, according to a New York report received here tonight.

A cry of disapproval has arisen for the first time in New York as the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Corporation blasted forth with the charge that the United States' Army's preparations in the Philippines were thoroughly inadequate.

While vernaculars declared that the superiority of the Japanese Air Force has been the determining factor in the war situation, they believe at the same time that it is practically impossible to strengthen the Philippine air army under General Douglas MacArthur, United States Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in the Philippines, the report stated.

Largest City in Borneo

Consul Taku Taniguchi who was stationed at Sandakan, British Borneo, and returned home only shortly before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, describes Kuching that was occupied by Japanese forces recently, in the Chugai Shogyo in the following words:

"Kuching is located at about 40 kilometers up the Sarawak River. It is the largest city in entire British Borneo. The city lies on the both sides of the rise, the general public residing on the left bank, and the right side is taken up by the Palace of the Raja, the Sarawak Government office and residences of high officials. The Raja is British named Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, whose grandfather became the Raja by succeeding to the entire authority held by a Malay ruler. The descendant of the former Malay Raja is now the supreme adviser to the Sarawak Government.

"The City of Kuching is neat, and there is the famous Museum of National History, where the specimens and samples of the natural products of the entire island of Borneo are collected. There are quite a number of Chinese merchants who are quite wealthy. There are more than ten so-called millionaires. Furthermore, it is also notable that Malays are operating big stores there. At least the Malays and Chinese have no ill-feeling toward Japanese. There is not seen such anti-Japanese sentiment as at Singapore and some other southern districts. That is to say, they respect the Japanese.

200 Japanese There

"At Kuching and its neighborhood there are about 200 Japanese residents working on rubber plantations operated by the Nissha Shokai of Kobe and Kamesaburo Yamashita. They are also cultivating paddy rice in addition. These Japanese residents are making considerable success. The land, however, is more suitable for the cultivation of pineapples than rubber.

"At Kuching there are fifty or sixty British officials in the Sarawak Government, and the total British population is about 100."

Of the Miri oil field, only oil district in British Borneo, Takashi Ikegami, chief of the geological section of the Japan Petroleum Company, spoke as follows:

"The Miri district is the only oil

(Continued on Page 2)

CHURCHILL PRESENT AT TORONTO SESSION

Scheduled to Speak in House of Deputies—Eden Returns From Moscow Journey

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 29.—Upon his arrival at Ottawa at 11 a.m. today, Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, immediately attended a meeting of the War Cabinet according to an Ottawa report received here today.

Prime Minister Churchill is scheduled to speak before the House of Deputies, the report said.

After a brief stay in the Canadian capital Mr. Churchill said he would return to Washington.

Eden Back in London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 29.—Major R Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, returned to London today after a visit to Moscow, according to a report received here from the British capital today.

Berlin Press Sarcastic

Domei

BERLIN, December 29.—The press tonight was unanimous in ridiculing Anglo-American reports that Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit to Washington and the visit of Major Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, to Moscow, have resulted in discussions "decisive" for the outcome of the present war.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung asserted that the visits of the British statesmen to Washington and Moscow were "typical acts of petition undertaken by British warmongers whose plans have been frustrated again by events in East Asia."

In war, action counts, and no speeches, trips or promises can be regarded as decisions, the journal declared, adding, Dunkirk was the first heavy blow which were followed by the United States Pacific Fleet catastrophe in Hawaii and the sinking of the British battleships Prince of Wales and the Repulse.

The Berliner Lokal Anzeiger points out that "while President Roosevelt held eight strategic conferences on one day and invited Prime Minister Churchill to attend six of them, the Japanese are landing on eight different points in the Philippines.

At a time when Democratic forces were suffering disastrous reversals in East Asia, the journal stated that Prime Minister Churchill, with typical British boastfulness, declared "Germany's fate was sealed."

These two "great statesmen," the journal sarcastically declared, have attempted to decide the future of the world through conference when actually, only action will count.

Losses Covered Up

Domei

ROME, December 29.—British propaganda has been attempting to cover Britain's heavy defeats in East Asia by claiming "tremendous victories on the Libyan front," competent quarters here declared today.

However, it has been pointed out that these attempts have failed since the British public has been forced to admit that the goal, as proclaimed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the British press, to destroy the German and Italian forces in North Africa has in no way been accomplished.

General Alan Gordon Cunningham, these quarters declared, was forced to give up his post two weeks after the Libyan campaign started.

Furthermore, it was pointed out that no German or Italian general has been captured in Libya while five British generals have been taken prisoner by the Axis forces.

Losses in men and materials suffered by both sides, these quarters asserted, should be judged in accordance with the above fact.

Two Vessels Lost

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 29.—The British Admiralty announced last night that the British auxiliary vessel Chakdina, of 3,033 tons and the British yacht Rosabelle have been sunk, according to a London report received here today.

Abetz's Return Important

Domei

BERLIN, December 29.—Although the Wilhelmstrasse declined to comment on Ambassador Otto Abetz's return from Paris, it was admitted that his visit exceeds in importance the so-called routine visits to the capital, it was learned today. The German envoy to Paris, the Wilhelmstrasse said, only comes to Berlin when he has a special political reason.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, December 30

ASAHI—Greater East Asia War and European War
KOKUMIN—Prospect for Greater East Asia War
NICHI NICHI—Chungking's Hallucination
HOCHI—Fundamental Significance of Operation for Natural Resources

Greater East Asia War and European War

ASAHI

The European war which broke out in 1939, itself, was a historic event and we have paid keen attention to its development. Since the new Three-Power Agreement was concluded on December 11 concerning the joint operation against America and Britain, the Greater East Asia War and the European War have close bearings on each other, which make us pay attention to the development of war in Europe more than ever.

Since one of the objectives of the Greater East Asia War is the overthrowing of the Anglo-American influences, it has an important role in the world war. As Japan, Germany and Italy have pledged to each other not to conclude a separate peace with America or Britain, the Greater East Asia War and the European War are not separate wars in a true sense.

During the past three weeks since the Japanese declaration of war on America and Britain, gross miscalculation by the United States and Britain of our national strength has been pitifully disclosed. The reported possibility of the American fleet entering Singapore has been proved to be a mere dream. In spite of British expectations to Chungking for the launching of a great offensive against the Japanese forces immediately following the outbreak of the war, Chungking proved itself to be no help at the time of the Japanese attack on Hongkong.

If there is any country left for both America and Britain to pin their hope, it is the Soviet Union. The German announcement on December 8 concerning the suspension of a large-scale offensive on the eastern front must have brought some relief to the Anglo-American side.

Together with the Greater East Asia War, the outbreak of the German-Soviet War in June was one of the greatest events of the year. With the war at a standstill six months after its outbreak, the primary war objective of Germany appears to have failed realization. The German Army, however, in order not to repeat the failure of Napoleon, has been strengthening its contact with the rear forces and it is almost impossible for the Soviets to drive the Germans out of their territory. On the contrary, it will afford the German Army, Navy and Air Forces more reserve for a fresh offensive on Britain.

Although Premier Churchill stated that the British and American forces will assume an offensive in 1943, such a hope is now completely frustrated by their miserable defeats on the Sea Battles of Hawaii and Malay Coast. The first task for the Axis Powers next year is to destroy completely the counter attacks of the Anglo-American forces.

Prospect for Greater East Asia War

KOKUMIN

Future prospects of the Greater East Asia War at the end of this year is quite brilliant. If the occupation of Hongkong was a Christmas present to Britain by this country, the capture of Manila will likely be our New Year gift to the United States.

Close on the heels of the glorious victory in the Sea Battle of Hawaii and the occupation of Wake and Guam Islands, we are now receiving daily reports concerning brilliant war results of the Imperial forces. With the Japanese forces carrying on a whirlwind drive at a pace of from 30 to 50 kilometers per day, the fall of Manila is now reported to be a matter of time.

The military situation in Malaya is also simply astounding. The Imperial forces are now reported to be steadily pushing on toward Singapore. With Ipoh, capital of the State of Perak falling already, our forces have carried almost one-third of Malaya. As Singapore has different strategic value from those of Hongkong and Manila, our military operations against that stronghold will naturally be quite different. At any rate, the fall of Singapore and Rangoon, two British key footholds in East Asia, will be realized by our forces before long.

Through the war result during the past three weeks since the outbreak of the war, we can clearly see the foundation for the new order in East Asia being laid by our forces. Thus a new chapter is being opened in the world history for the decline of the British and American influences which hitherto dominated the four corners of the earth.

Chungking's Hallucination

NICHI NICHI

With the American and British declaration of war against Japan, Chungking lost no time in following suit. To prove that it was in earnest, it appointed T. V. Soong as Foreign Minister, who has such close connection with the American military factions. Further, it has concluded a military alliance with Great Britain and has made faint attempts to attack the rear of the Japanese assaulting Hongkong, believing that Japan would crumble before the sight of the ABCD line.

Chiang Kai-shek, sly fox that he is, made three big mistakes in evaluating Japan.

First, he underestimated Japan thinking that the past four and a half years of war have worn this country down. It certainly looked that way to the casual observer—millions in money and materials spent in an effort to bring Chungking to its knees. But he made the mistake of considering figures only; he did not dig down to the details wherein he would have found that most of the money and effort have gone into potential war reserves, a construction of a more solid front for pushing its war effort to the full. In other words, Japan has been carrying on a war and at the same time building up its stamina and staying power.

True, everyday life in Japan has become more or less inconvenient. However, that is not the result of decline in national power but as result of priorities. Then there is the shortage of some classes of materials. This again is not a weakening of national strength but a proof of Japan's expanding productive power. These outward signs which Chiang Kai-shek superficially read as a sign of collapse kept him from seeing the true state of affairs.

Secondly, he overestimated the strength of the ABCD line. The highly touted ABCD line which crumbled so easily before the might of Japanese forces needs no comment here. The real enemy, the real traitor is Chiang Kai-shek who stooped low enough to work against the peoples of Asia by consorting with America and Britain, the same Britain that said there is no ethics east of Suez and brazenly sucked the life blood of East Asia for the past hundred and some odd years.

Thirdly, his own military might loomed so large before his eyes that he could not believe that Chungking could be attacked. Here again, he is thinking in superficial lines. The only reason he has been able to stick it out so long is the help of third powers plus the immensity of China—he had geography on his side. However, Japan was in no hurry to spend its energy needlessly by taking Chungking in one fell swoop. It took things easy and prepared for what was inevitably in sight, the East Asia War. Even now, Chiang is finding out how terrible the might of the Japanese sword is when used. The operations on the continent have not slackened one bit, in fact, they have been intensified since the outbreak of the war against Britain and America.

Chiang Kai-shek had better see the war in the true light of his own strength and return to the true character of an East Asian before it is too late. It is not too late to redeem himself.

Fundamental Significance of Operations for Natural Resources

HOCHI

Significance of the Greater East Asia War lies in the point that armed hostilities against Britain and the United States must run in parallel with operations for material resources. Needless to say, remarkable progress is being made in military operations as demonstrated in the recent fall of Hongkong. Moreover it is reported that the American authorities are attempting to remove the seat of the Philippine Government from Manila, while the fall of Singapore into the Japanese hands is believed inevitable and imminent. British Borneo will meet with a similar fate. Such being the circumstances, it can be said that the destiny of Burma, the Dutch East Indies and Australia is already doomed. The day will come in the near future when the Whites, inimical nationals, will be cleared from the entire region of East Asia.

Under such circumstances, it can be said that the war situation has already entered a new stage in which concrete measures must be taken for security of natural resources in the occupied areas. Careful consideration must be taken on this point by the Government and nation. As measures for such purpose the Government is said to have taken up adequate measures. For instance, the Finance Ministry has come to a conclusion to submit to the present Diet session a bill providing for establishment of a fund for development of southern regions while the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has established the Natural Resources Research Institute. In parallel with those measures the Commerce Ministry is concentrating its efforts in securing natural resources in southern regions. In the meantime private concerns seem to take up this problem for a similar purpose.

WANG TELLS STAND IN HONGKONG FALL

President Says Brilliant Success Not Only for Japan but For All Asia

Domei

NANKING, December 29.—Declaring that Japan's brilliant success at Hongkong is not only a victory for Japan alone but for all Asia, President Wang Ching-wei of the Nanking Government made clear his country's stand in the present war for the liberation of East Asia in a press conference with Japanese and Chinese newsmen here this afternoon. The President further stated that if Chiang Kai-shek had taken his advice sent to the Generalissimo just three years ago today to work for peace with Japan, the victory would have meant a greater glory for Asia as it would have meant the elimination of the last vestige of Anglo-American influence in the Asiatic continent.

Far from realizing the true situation even today, he said, it is reported that Chiang Kai-shek has formed a military coalition with the United States and Great Britain lowering the status of the Chungking Chinese to one on a level with the Burmese, Malayans, and the Filipinos who are nothing but slaves under the Anglo-American yoke of economic domination. President Wang Ching-wei concluded by saying that China and Japan have advanced one step farther on the road to a peaceful and prosperous Asia and that the Nanking Government, with renewed spirit and determination will welcome the new year anticipating a conclusive stage in the formation of Asia for the Asiatics during 1942.

To Broadcast Message

The leaders of Japan, Manchoukuo and China will speak in an exchange broadcast at 7:30 p.m. on New Year's Day stressing the resolution of the three countries to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful finish and to establish firmly the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The speeches of Japan's Premier General Hideki Tojo, Manchoukuo's Premier General Chang Ching-hui and President Wang Ching-wei of the Nanking Government will not only be heard in the three countries from which the broadcast will originate but will be relayed to all the countries of East Asia.

Japan's War Position Seen Advantageous

(Continued from Page 1)

Gough, Reuter commentator, has declared in speaking of the Churchill-Roosevelt meeting in Washington and the Moscow conference of Major R. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, according to a London report received here today.

"Co-ordination of allied strategy on a wide front outside of Europe has raised many difficult problems," Sir Hubert said, adding, "all the resources of the allies are not sufficient to be strong enough on all fronts at the same time."

"Rather," he said, "first consideration must be given to the question of 'Where shall we hit first, where shall we help and what shall we temporarily abandon?' "

Recognizing realities as they are, General Gough declared that the reason why Britain and the United States have had to pay so dearly now is due to the "many incapable men who have held posts for which they were absolutely unfit."

ARMY HEROES PROMOTED

Yamagata Made Lieutenant-General, Shirai to Major-General

Army officers, Major-General Gyoichi Yamagata and Colonel Shigeki Shirai, war deads were posthumously promoted to Lieutenant-General and Major-General respectively, it was announced this morning by the War Ministry.

The late Major-General Yamagata lately died on the Central China front after his illness contracted on the field. Colonel Shirai, during his leadership of an air unit over Rangoon on December 23, met a heroic death.

Plane Raids Sweden

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 29.—An airplane of unidentified nationality last night flew over the eastern coast, at a point 24 miles north of Gothenburg, and dropped a bomb which exploded in a field, it was reported here today.

Army Forces Go Through Maneuvers Here In Preparation Against Possible Air Raids

A comprehensive training of Army defense corps was staged Monday night on and over Tokyo, it was announced at 8 p.m. during the maneuvers over the radio by the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters. The announcement said:

"A hard defense training is now proceeding all over the city by land and air defense corps of the Imperial Army. This does not mean that we are expecting the imminent visit of enemy planes here. However, the readiness of all the citizens against the enemy raid at any time is ever important in view of the peculiar nature of the air force.

"Many glorious victories on all fronts by the Imperial forces have placed this capital city of Japan in a most secured position. This must not serve to ease the mind of the citizens too much. We strongly suspect that our enemies on all fronts are now planning their possible attack of the homeland of Japan from the air during the year-end and New Year season in Japan. This season, therefore, should be most prepared by all citizens.

"The air defense drills will henceforth be staged time and again. All living in the city are earnestly asked in this connection to always be prepared against possible air raid. If you can imagine some of our troops fighting under the scorching heat of 130 degrees and some others are operating braving the cold of 30 degrees below zero, you need not be specially instructed to tighten your frame of mind under the emergency. The Army hopes that the citizens will welcome the forthcoming New Year, all in sound health and high spirits. No relaxing of your mentality because of the festivity over the season will be allowed, we strongly hope."

Grim Fight Raging Along East Front

(Continued from Page 1)

coastal districts, causing some casualties among the civilian population, especially in Emden, the communique said. Nine of the raiders were said to have been shot down. Another British warplane was said to have been shot down during the day over the occupied zones.

British Tanks Smashed

Domei

ROME, December 29.—Italian and German troops in North Africa, yesterday repulsed a large-scale encircling movement by British mechanized forces in the Ajedabia region, destroying or capturing 58 British tanks, as well as numerous other armored cars, the High Command announced today.

In the eastern Mediterranean, Italian torpedo planes yesterday attacked a British naval unit, scoring hits on one heavy cruiser and two other large vessels, the communique said.

Italian aircraft were said to have engaged British escort fighter planes of the British convoy and shot down two Curtiss type machines. One Italian plane failed to return to its base after the combat, the communique said.

On the Sollum and Bardia fronts, nothing worth mentioning has happened, the communique said.

JAPAN PLANES HIT WUYUAN

Cause Heavy Damage to Military Bases in 8th War Zone

Domei

UNDISCLOSED PLACE, December 29.—Japanese Army bombers today air raided Wuyuan, strategic point in the 8th War Zone in Suiyuan Province, causing heavy damage to military establishments in and around Wuyuan.

In the Wuyuan sector the main force of General Fu Tso-i's troops is now being stationed.

The Japanese Army bombers after their successful raid all returned to their air base, it is reported.

LESS DEGENERATES SEEN AMONG YOUNG

Increase Rumors Proved to Be Untrue as Police Make Check-Up on Tokyo Streets

The alleged increase this year in the number of degenerate youths in Tokyo was proved untrue Monday when a checkup was made of the results of the previous day's rounding-up of all street loafers and drunkards.

These undesirable elements were rounded up wholesale throughout the amusement centers of the city from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. Sunday, by the police units of the Metropolitan Police Board with Superintendent-General Sachio Tomeoka himself in the lead.

All in all, 1,606 students, young factory workers and drunkards were dragged up to various police stations within the Board's jurisdiction from leading centers including Shinjuku, Ginza, Asakusa and Kameido. Of the total arrested, 36 were found armed with weapons of dangerous kinds. The girls among the arrested numbered 36.

Those arrested were grilled at the respective police stations to which they were brought. Later, all excepting about 300 whose cases were regarded as requiring more stay at the stations were allowed to return home after their pledge to show better manners and employment.

As revealed by the police authorities Monday, the number of the arrested was found most among the young workers of factories and plants. They were generally caught carrying weapons in their pockets, which in most cases were of their own make. The number of degenerate students, and drunken men, however, were reduced remarkably as compared with the record in the corresponding season last year.

The latter tendency, though quite contrary to the popular allegation, is being taken among interested quarters as a pleasing sign at this emergency time, the Miyako reports.

Malay Drive Speeds As Ipoh Captured; Kuching Also Taken

(Continued from Page 1)

field in British Borneo. It lies on the coast of Sarawak. There is an oil refinery at Lubong. It is operated by the Sarawak Oil Company, affiliated with the Royal Dutch Shell Company. The production is 170,000 tons at Miri and 750,000 tons at Seria, or a total of about 1,000,000 tons a year. Particularly the oil produced at Seria is of a high grade quality, containing 33 per cent of gasoline.

"The oil is carried to Lubong and there refined, or shipped in crude state. But as the sea is shallow and no ship can approach the shore, there is laid an eight inch pipe into the sea for a distance of 3,500 meters, so that the oil can be leaded on ships at that point. The oil field in the Miri district was first operated in 1911, and is still producing much."

British Cruelty Again

British cruelty was again revealed when their forces retreated from Penang recently, it was reported by the Nichi Nichi correspondent at a certain point in Malaya.

When Japanese forces reached Penang, the British retreated in confusion. At a certain hospital at Penang there were more than one thousand Chinese and Malay patients, and the head of the hospital at first refused to leave but the British forces insisted upon all their people leaving and forced the head and physicians of the hospital to depart for safety leaving 1,000 patients behind unattended, according to the report.

As British forces left the island on boats, the Chinese also ran to the shore to board the boats, but British officers rejected them, and to make them withdraw from the shore, they ordered the soldiers to fire upon them. Such Chinese women and children who managed to reach boats were pushed into the sea.

Extraordinary Meet Of Wartime Cabinet Set for Tomorrow

An extraordinary Cabinet meeting to deliberate on various bills to be presented to the 79th ordinary session of the Diet by various Ministries will be held on December 31 upon the return of Premier General Hideki Tojo to Tokyo from Kansai district. Premier Tojo left Tokyo by plane for Kansai district Monday morning in order to report the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia to the Grand Shrine at Ise and the Atsuta Shrine. He will return to Tokyo on Wednesday afternoon in time for the extraordinary Cabinet meeting.

Hawaii Seen Facing Starvation as Blockade By Subs Under Way

(Continued from Page 1)

British vessels to the South Seas for these products.

Blow Seen Fatal

"The problem is not so easy at the moment. America's sea lanes to this region have already been shut off. In view of the fact that it has a very small merchant marine, unlike the British who have been able to keep their composure despite the loss of 10,000,000 tons of merchant vessels, the blow to the United States when a few of its ships are sunk must be quite fatal. Though the number of American merchant ships sunk by the Japanese submarines is not very much, the effect has been quite satisfactory.

"Before the war began, the United States imported more than 90 per cent of its national demand of tin and rubber from British Malaya, 270,000 tons of chrome from the Philippine Islands and practically all the hemp produced in this island, and 25,000 tons of tungsten from China. One can easily understand why the American people are glaring at the President with a malicious look. It is not very comforting to have all these channels shut off.

"Tungsten is needed in the making of strong armor plates. In the construction of America's future battleships and cruisers, the United States is going to have no small trouble finding a suitable substitute. It's all fine and dandy to have a blueprint of 1,000,000 tons of warships but of what use will they be if they are constructed out of soft metal. It seems that the original plan by which America sought to strangulate Japan economically has acted as a boomerang."

French to Demand Return of Islands

(Continued from Page 1)

ern outpost would be the most important base for carrying out attacks against Japan, according to a Nome report published today in the Swedish journal Nya Daglight Allehanda.

Estimated cost of construction of defenses in Alaska reportedly will amount to $300,000,000.

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Address all communications relating to the Editorial Department to the Editor, and all communications relating to subscriptions, advertising and general business matters to the Business Manager.

New Zealand Declares War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 29.—The Government of New Zealand has declared war against Bulgaria, according to a report received here from Wellington today.

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